The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2658. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN.

Sardinia Consents to Cede Savoy and Nice.

Another Debate in the House of Commons.

The French Proposals Rejected by the Pope.

TURKEY AND THE WESTERN POWERS.

The Moors Defeated at Tetuan.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, March 27.

The steamship *Bohemian* left Liverpool simultaneously with the *City of Washington*, for New-York, at noon of the 14th inst., touched at Queenstown on the 15th, and arrived at Portland at 9 A. M. of the 27th, bringing 97 passengers and a full cargo.

The *Bohemian* left Queenstown at 5.45 P. M. on the 15th inst. She experienced strong westerly winds until the 21st, und then light westerly and southwesterly winds.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 6:30 P. M. of the 12th.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, from New-York March 1, *via* St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Galway at 7 A. M. of the 13th.

The steamship *Borussia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the afternoon of the same day.

The *Anglo Saxon* arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 15th, and proceeded.

The *Bohemian* passed the *Vigo* bound into Queenstown.

No date, Lat. 47°05' N., Lon. 36°40' W., spoke steamship *Africa* bound East.

On the 22d, Lat. 45°19' N., Lon. 43°08' W., saw a large American ship painted black with a yellow streak, a square white burgee, with the letter A in the centre.

On the 25th, Lat. 43°21' Lon. 68°49', saw a large steamer with two funnels, ship rigged and all sail set, bound East, supposed the *Australasian*.

The ship *Caroline* was a total wreck near Teignmouth.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Savoy Question and the French Treaty in Parliament.

In the House of Lords on the 12th, notice was received from the Commons that they had agreed to an address to the Crown on the subject of the commercial treaty with France; whereupon Lord TAUNTON gave notice that he would move for a similar address from the House of Lords on the 15th.

In the House of Commons, on the 12th, Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated, in reply to inquiries, that a great deal of correspondence had taken place with Naples relative to the constitutional reforms recommended by England and France, and in a few days he hoped to lay it on the table.

A general discussion then took place on the Savoy question, in the course of which Lords PALMERSTON and JOHN RUSSELL deprecated the continued recurrence of these irritating debates, and urged the Opposition, if they objected to the course of the Government, to boldly move a vote of censure, when ministers would be fully prepared to defend their course.

Mr. GLADSTONE moved a second reading of the bill to repeal the paper duty.

Sir W. MILES moved an amendment that as the repeal of the duty on paper will necessitate the addition of one penny in the pound to the income tax, it is the opinion of the house that such repeal, under such circumstances at the present moment, is inexpedient.

After a debate, the amendment was rejected by a vote of 192 to 245; majority in favor of the Government, 53. The bill was then read a second time.

On the 13th, in the House of Commons, Lord JOHN RUSSELL laid upon the table further correspondence relative to the affairs of Italy, and explained the attitude of the Government both as regards Italy and Savoy. He asserted that hostility all along had been shown to the contemplated annexation of Savoy to France, and that, as regards Italy, the policy of the Government was dictated by the sole desire of securing the permanent peace of that country.

Several opposition members, including Mr. DISRAELI, denounced the conduct of the Government, and asserted that the policy pursued had promoted the views of France with regard to Savoy.

Lord PALMERSTON defended the Government, and stated his conviction that if the Great Powers objected, France would not persist in the annexation.

After further debate, the correspondence was ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Baron WATSON, a distinguished English Judge, died very suddenly, just after he had finished charging a jury.

Lord ELGIN had gone to Paris on public business in connection with his mission to China. He was expected to start for China in about a fortnight or three weeks.

A report was current that Lord TAUNTON, formerly Mr. LABOUCHERE, would probably succeed Lord ELGIN as Postmaster-General.

The cotton mill of the Messrs. HASLAM, at Preston, had been destroyed by fire. Loss over £20,000.

The ship *Commodore Perry*, from Melbourne, for the safety of which great fears had been entertained, had arrived off Plymouth.

The Duke DE MONTPENSIER had arrived in England, on a visit to his mother, the Ex-Queen of France.

The English papers publish the text of a new convention between Great Britain and Honduras for the return of the Bay Islands to Honduras and the surrender of the Mosquito Protectorate.

FRANCE.

The Last Proposals of the Empire Rejected by the Holy See—The Savoy Question.

The Paris *Siècle* had received a warning for an alleged outrage against religion. The *Siècle* praised and indorsed a work in which certain dogmas of the Catholic and Jewish creeds were set down as shams.

The *Moniteur* publishes the treaty of Commerce between France and England. The publication is preceded by a long report, giving a historical outline of the negotiations which preceded the signing of the treaty.

The reply of the Holy See to the last proposals of France had reached Paris.

The Pope declines the proposition to confine within an exclusive political compass a question which, as it concerns the integrity of the patrimony of St. Peter, is intimately bound up with the independence of the Church. Although decidedly rejecting the proposition to create a vicarate of the Romagna in favor of a foreign sovereign, His Holiness shows himself disposed to enter into the path of reform, on condition that the integrity of the States of the Church is guaranteed.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* writes: "The French Government, I have every reason to believe, has sent a telegraph dispatch to the French army in Italy, requesting the Commander-in-Chief to be ready to evacuate Italy within twenty-four hours, and yet I do not believe the Emperor will withdraw the troops even if the people of Central Italy vote for annexation."

The same authority asserts that the foreign relations of France were silently undergoing a great change and that Austrian influences were in the ascendant.

The Paris Flour Market had been dull, but closed firmer. Wheat also was dull, but prices not materially lower.

In the wine-growing districts prices of wines were daily becoming firmer. A great speculative movement was going on in spirits, and prices rose about five per cent. in a week.

The Masonic Lodges of Paris were about to present an address to the Emperor, thanking him for his services in Italy.

The Bourse had been pretty steady; but on the 13th closed heavily, at 67f. 85c. for Rentes.

Proclamations by the Governor of Savoy were posted in all the parishes of that country, notifying that the inhabitants will soon be called upon to vote upon the question of the maintenance of the union with Sardinia or annexation to France, according to the form prescribed by Parliament.

The London *Telegraph* positively affirms that an oral and confidential request had been made to England to join with Prussia and Russia in protesting against the alienation of Savoy from Sardinia.

It was stated that England supports the demand of Sardinia to ascertain the wishes of the people of Savoy and Nice by universal suffrage.

ITALY.

Thouvenel's Reply to Cavour—Immense Majorities in Favor of Annexation to Sardinia.

The *Military Gazette*, of Turin, states that the whole army of Sardinia is ordered to be upon a war footing by the 1st of April, and that Piedmont is about to secure a number of rifle barrels from the English arsenals.

M. THOUVENEL's reply to CAVOUR's dispatches of the 1st and 3d of March had reached Turin. THOUVENEL points out the essential difference which exists between the question of the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont and that of Savoy to France, and says that the principal difficulty which opposes the first is to obtain its recognition by Europe, which has guaranteed the possession of Tuscany to the dynasty of Lorraine. In the latter, this difficulty disappears in the presence of the arrangements between France and Sardinia relative to the spontaneous cession of Savoy; consequently the Emperor requests the regulation of the question of Savoy by simple cession to be settled by mutual consent, and without having recourse to universal suffrage. M. THOUVENEL thinks that to become acquainted with the wish of the country, it would suffice to consult the municipalities of Savoy. As regards the annexation of Tuscany, M. THOUVENEL repeats that France could not follow Piedmont in such a perilous course, and that if VICTOR EMANUEL accepted the annexation of Tuscany he would necessarily remain exposed to the risks of such a policy without being able to reckon on the support of France.

The Municipality of Milan have unanimously adopted an address to the King, expressing the devotion of the country to His Majesty, and their confidence in the national line of policy pursued by the King in reference to Central Italy. The Municipality further state their resolution to support such policy; and as a token of their firm resolution, they offer to the King three millions of francs.

The Municipality of Lodi were preparing to take a similar resolution, and other adhesions were expected.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* gives a report that Bills of Excommunication against VICTOR EMANUEL were ready to be launched from Rome the moment the elections in the Central Italian States were decided.

The latest voting on the question of annexation to Sardinia took place on the 11th and 12th, in the various Italian States. Immense numbers of people assembled in all the towns, and much enthusiasm and confidence was evinced. Admirable order was maintained. The following are the first dispatches as to the result:

LEGHORN, Tuesday, March 13.

The result of the voting in Sienna, Pisa and Leghorn is as follows: For annexation to Piedmont, 38,026; votes for a separate Kingdom, 333; majority for annexation, 37,963. The number of persons inscribed on the list is 45,218.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, March 13.

Returns of 30 Communes give 101,386 in favor of annexation, and 2,890 for a separate Kingdom.

BOLOGNA, Tuesday, March 13.

The vote in this city is 21,694 for annexation, and two for a separate kingdom.

PARMA, Tuesday, March 13.

Of the 16,000 electors in this town, 14,000 voted for annexation, and 57 for a separate kingdom. The number of voters in the provinces is 57,212, of whom 48,070 voted for annexation, and 113 for a separate kingdom.

The army of Rome has been increased to 20,000 men.

AUSTRIA.

It is stated that Austria, while declaring her intention to remain neutral in regard to the Savoy Question, had assured Prussia that in the event of the Rhine frontiers being menaced, she would immediately unite with Prussia for the protection of the integrity of the German territory.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies have unanimously adopted the bill which guarantees the Press against having its concessions withdrawn by administration procedure.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Nothing of importance had occurred at the seat of war.

Late accounts from Tangier state that the Moors were evincing a fierce spirit of resistance, and preparations were being made for a strong defence of that town.

TURKEY.

A Constantinople dispatch says that two of the points of negotiation now pending for the conclusion of a treaty of alliance between England, France and the Porte, were a revision of the capitulation and the right of armed intervention in the Principalities and in Servia.

The projected journey of Sir H. BULWER to London was connected with the object. It was said that the Porte had concluded a loan of 25,000,000 of francs.

INDIA AND CHINA.

A telegram announces that Mr. WILSON, Chancellor of the Indian Exchequer, made his financial statement on the 18th February. The deficit is about £9,000,000. He proposes a trade license of from 2s. to 20s. yearly, a tax upon incomes of from £240 to £600 at 2 ₽ cent., and above that at 4 ₽ cent., with no exemptions, and a large duty upon tobacco. The tariff is to be modified. There is to be no loan.

Telegraphic advices from China are to the 30th of January, and report the exchanges without alteration.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The February mails from various ports on the West Coast of Africa had reached England.

The United States gunboat *Sumpter* left Fernando Po, on the 28th of January, for the southward.

Trade was generally dull at all the ports, but at Sierra Leone it was reviving. The Government was taking steps to encourage the growth of cotton on the Gold Coast.

Latest via Queenstown.

SAVOY AND NICE TO BE CEDED TO FRANCE.

TURIN, Wednesday, March 14.

The Sardinian Government, it is asserted, has consented to the demand of France to effect the cession of Savoy and Nice by a special treaty, to be made between France and Sardinia. The treaty will be followed by the vote of the municipality, and the two contracting parties will afterwards repeat to the European Powers the nature and motives of the territorial arrangements between them. By this arrangement Sardinia cedes to France Savoy unto Mount Cenis, and Nice unto Villafranca. Thus all the passes of the Alps will be possessed by France.

BOLOGNA, Thursday Morning.

The following is the official return of the voting in the Romagna:

For annexation, 2,659.

For a separate Kingdom, 224.

LONDON, Thursday.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* reports that Tuscany will probably be taken possession of by Piedmontese troops immediately after the annexation—that is at the close of the present week.

The French Government is said to have received information, that the Military Commission of the Germanic Diet has received orders to turn its attention to preparatory measures for the formation of the contingent of the Federal army.

The *Times* publishes a letter from Naples which states, that the recent arrests there have been on a scale which even the late King would not have attempted. Among those arrested are persons of most moderate views; many are heads of families and engaged in business. For such the order to quit the country is absolute ruin.

Dismay and terror prevail amongst all classes.

The Government had been led to its arbitrary acts by its apprehensions of a political climax from the elections in Central Italy.

It is admitted that the exhibition of the National colors would cause an outbreak, and the Government, therefore, thought it a wise thing to get rid of all those considered likely to exercise any influence in such a movement.

Countess GRANVILLE died on the 14th at Brighton. She was the only child of the Duke of DALBERG.

It is now officially announced that the Prince of Wales will visit British America. The time assigned is about the middle of June next.

Six new vessels of war have been ordered to be built at the Chatham dock-yard, with an aggregate tonnage of 20,000 tons and 207 guns.

Communication is complete between Alexandria and Kurrachee, by the submarine cable.

Telegraphic dates from China are to Jan. 30. Exchanges were without alteration. The total shipments of tea exceed those of last year by a million pounds. The stocks were small. Imported goods were in demand.

The fall in Tallow on Tuesday was 9d.@1s. per cwt.

TETUAN, Monday, March 12.

The second campaign has been gloriously commenced. On Sunday last, numerous tribes, including the Kabyls of Melilla, attacked the encampments at Tetuan, and were repulsed, the Moorish positions taken, and the Moors pursued half a league. Their loss is considerable.

PARIS, Wednesday.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Government has submitted a projected law to the corps Legislatif, devoting forty millions of francs in loans to manufacturers for the renewal and improvement of machinery; and another project for the modification of the tariff on wools, cottons and raw materials.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the three days ending with Tuesday, in the Liverpool Cotton Market, were 19,000 bales, including 5,500 for speculation and export. The market closed dull, with a declining tendency, at prices partially 1-16d.@⅛d. ₽ ℔. lower, principally on the inferior qualities.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. There was but little inquiry for goods, and prices were weak, previous quotations being barely maintained.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report FLOUR dull and difficult of sale, at 23s.@29s. for American in bbls. WHEAT quiet but firm; Red 9s. 10d.@10s. 7d.; White 10s. 6d.@12s. CORN dull: Yellow 33s.@33s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF was dull. Pork dull. BACON quiet, but steady. LARD quiet, at 59s.@60s. 6d. TALLOW dull, and 1s.@1s. 6d. lower; Butchers' 59s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES were quiet, at 30s. for Pots and 33s. for Pearls. SUGAR steady. COFFEE dull. RICE dull. RESIN dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, and sales unimportant.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT was firm, and the fine qualities 1s. higher. SUGAR, buoyant, and 6d. higher. COFFEE firm. TEA—an average business, without quotable change. RICE, firm. TALLOW—All qualities slightly declined; Y. C. 58s. 6d.@59s. LINSEED OIL 28s. COPPER declined £5 ₽ ton on manufactured, and ½d. on the sheet.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market for American Stocks was firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money Market was slightly more stringent, with a brisk demand.

Consols closed on the 13th at 94⅛@94⅜ for money, and 94¾@94⅞ for account.

LATEST FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Thursday, March 15.

The *Daily News'* City article says a fresh improvement of ⅛ ₽ cent. took place to-day in the Funds, which closed with firmness. Purchasers predominated, encouraged by the unanimity of the electoral voice in Central Italy, and by the moderate tone of the Ministerial speeches in the House of Commons, last evening, on the Savoy question. In the Share markets there was a general tendency to higher prices. British Railway stocks were particularly buoyant. All the markets closed at the best prices of the day. The supply of money in the discount market continues limited. No business is done below 4 ₽ cent. Consol closed for money at 94⅝@94¾, and for account, 94¾@94⅞.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 15.

Sales to-day, 12,500 bales, including 4,000 on speculation and for export. Market firm. Imports, 6,089 bales; previously this week, 21,487 bales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The demand for Money continued active, both at the Bank and in the open market, the rate for the best bills at the discount houses being 4 ₽ cent. The funds had been firm and rather higher, but late on the 12th there was a slight reaction, which was attributed to the activity in the Discount market. On the 13th, however, the market again became stronger, and Consols closed firm. No Bullion was being taken from the Bank of England.

LONDON PROVISION MARKET.

LONDON, Thursday, March 15.

SUGAR firm. COFFEE—Sales going at stiff prices. TEA firm. RICE firm. SALTPETRE firm.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

Arrival of the Prisoners at New-Orleans—The Bombardment—The French Fleet Communicates with Miramon.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 27.

Secretary TOUCEY received his long-expected dispatches from the Gulf this afternoon. They are more in detail, but change in no respect the aspect of affairs. The published dispatch was a fair synopsis of these. Not a word is said as to the condition of the papers of the captured steamers, nor do they state what damage was done by Commodore MARIN's first shot. To-morrow these dispatches will be laid before the President, and as soon as they can be copied will be communicated to the Senate.

From the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 26.

The prize steamers *Miramon* and *Marquis*, and sloop-of-war *Preble*, are all anchored opposite the City.

The *Preble* brings 120 prisoners, among whom are Com. MARIN and his two sons.

The prize steamers bring 60 prisoners.

The prisoners from the *Marquis* were taken to the Parish Prison by the United States Marshal. Their trial has been postponed.

The Mexican mails of the 15th, by the schooner *Virginia Antoinette*, are to hand.

The military conference agreed upon the terms of an armistice, but the Juarez Government disapproved of them because they did not sufficiently guarantee the Constitution of 1857, which is the cardinal principle of said Government.

After three meetings the Conference was dissolved.

The garrison reopened fire on the morning of the 15th, which was quickly returned from MIRAMON's batteries, two shells bursting in the palace.

The French fleet was constantly communicating with MIRAMON, contrary to JUAREZ' orders.

The steamship *Arizona* is below, from Arizona 24th inst., with $140,000 in specie.

STATE OF THE CAPITAL—PROSPECTS OF THE LIBERALS—THE CARNIVAL.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1860.

The legions of the "Santa Iglesia" are on their toilsome march to the heroic City of Vera Cruz. In the meantime the undisciplined hordes of the Holy Cause of Progress are flocking to the Comas surrounding this beautiful of beautiful valleys—the valley of Mexico. VILLALVA's forces are on one side, AURELIANA's on another, and—*quien sabe quien*—on another, with about a thousand jolly rogues of *blousas*, all threatening us, and all waiting for more that are expected to lay siege to this capital once more. Well, who cares? The Carnival time is upon us—and the Carnival to Mexicans (saints as well as sinners) is all in all. Although it is certain that a few days more *must* find us in a state of siege, no one cares. "Who cares?" says everybody, "It is the Carnival."

Amidst your snows and frosts, you may not know the exquisite delights of us in this beautiful, bland, enchanting climate during the Carnival. Perhaps some of the readers of the TIMES do not know what the Carnival is. It is the jollification allowed to all good Catholics in all good Catholic countries before Lent,

——"which, being
Interpreted, implies 'farewell to flesh.'"

Although I cannot vouch for the strictness of Lord BYRON's interpretation, I can say that the preparations for this feast this season in Mexico are on the largest and most munificent scale—enough, in all reason, to satisfy the "flesh" for at least forty days; but, knowing the Mexicans as I do, I fear it will not be so. From all appearances we shall have a lively carnival. All the theatres are out with flaming posters, announcing masked balls for three nights, and the demand for "specialities" at the establishments of the *Modistas de Paris* surpass the possibility of supply. In former times it was not so. Decent people were more prudent. But now that ruin—nothing but ruin—surrounds the national fabric and everybody in it, why, "Let us be merry while we may," says every one, and, if those pestiferous "Constitutionalists" do not come upon us for a week, the agony of dancing, quizzing, supping, drinking and all the rest, will be over for this season. I fear the rogues will not leave us alone. If they do not there is an end to everything; but perhaps morality will not suffer by the chance.

The news from the interior is all in favor of the Constitutionalists. Zacatecos has fallen into their hands again. The fall of Zacatecas from the hands of the Clergy has been the most bloody affair in the present civil war. It appears that the Clergy forces had moved out from the city to attack ORTEGA. They had not been gone but a few hours, when the populace rose against the small garrison, and in a few hours more the soldiers were actually stoned to death. The populace then proceeded to destroy the municipal palace, and kill the members of the ayuntamiento found in it. Several houses, owned by persons leaning to the Clergy side, were also destroyed. The populace then moved upon the churches, breaking down the doors, and dragging out the priests and friars, and killing them like dogs. This scene of riot and ruin continued until ORTEGA had got the better of the Clergy forces, and moved into the city, when of course order was established. The details of this affair have not been published, but are, unquestionably, more or less what I tell you. The horrors of this massacre came from the exasperation of the populace against the Clergy, and prove most conclusively that Zacatecas does not belong to the Clergy.

The Liberals are closely advancing upon us in such a manner that a few weeks more must see us in a state of siege. The campaign of MIRAMON to Vera Cruz is to us a complete mystery up to now. Various rumors are afloat, but the result seems to be certain; he will not take the place.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, March 22.

Several of the letters from Vera Cruz mention a rumor to the effect that the Spanish Consul had made a demand upon Capt. TURNER for the captured steamer *Marques de la Habana*. This, it will be remembered, was the one that cleared from Havana as a Spaniard. She was also captured with the Spanish colors flying. The rumor is not very generally credited, nor indeed is it probable. The *Habana*, like the *Miramon*, was sailing piratically, had materials of war on board, and only showed her colors when close pressed. There cannot be a doubt as to her real character in the eyes of the law. As to the *General Miramon*, she claims no nationality, nor does anybody seem to claim her. It does not appear that she raised the Mexican colors even during the engagement. She was cruising on her own hook, under the flag only of Commodore MARIN.

Lieut. ROBT. T. CHAPMAN, U. S. N., in command of the United States prize steamer *Marques de la Habana*, now at the bar, came up to the city this morning, and has taken quarters at the St. Charles. He received this morning a dispatch from the Secretary of the Navy, ordering him to remain at New-Orleans until further orders, and to forward his dispatches for the Government by mail. But the Department is ignorant of the fact that Lieut. CHAPMAN also is the bearer of dispatches for the Department of State from Mr. ELGEE, United States Secretary of Legation, and dispatches also for the British Minister at Washington.

Capt. JARVIS, commanding the American forces at Vera Cruz, was informed some time previous by Mr. HELM, American Consul-General at Havana, of the fitting out of the Mexican vessels, and there is no doubt of their Mexican nationality, notwithstanding one of them, the *Marques de la Habana*, after the firing commenced, hoisted Spanish colors.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Safety of Passengers on Vessels Propelled by Steam.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 27.

COLUMNS FOR THE CAPITOL.

Messrs. RICE, BAIRD and HEEBNER, are likely to find their appeal to Congress unprofitable, as facts are against them. In 1854 Congress authorized the President to contract with them for one hundred monolithic columns for the Capitol, to be supplied in one piece, if possible, or in not more than two. The contract was made at $1,400 each. They have never yet furnished a single column, nor have they the means of doing so. Secretary FLOYD, satisfied of this fact, and not wishing to forfeit their whole contract, part of which they were faithfully fulfilling, contracted some days since with CONNOLLY, of Baltimore, for one hundred columns at $1,550 each, to embrace the caps and base, in addition to the naked column, as contracted for with RICE, BAIRD and HEEBNER. The latter contract remains intact, and if they furnish the columns, Government is bound to pay for them; but the Secretary of War has no fear of this. It is hinted they had hoped to induce Congress to authorize them to furnish Italian, and, in anticipation of this, had contracted for one hundred columns, which are now ready in Italy for delivery. The President declares that no Italian marble shall be used if he can prevent it.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

A lengthy discussion in the Senate to-day indicated a disposition so to remodel the Navy pay-bill as to do justice to those officers who discharge all the duty. In its present shape increased pay is confined to that grade of officers who are seldom in service. Mr. FESSENDEN's amendment should have been adopted.

Senator JOHNSON, to-day, called Mr. CLARKE, of New-Hampshire, to account for a speech lately delivered by him, in which he disparaged the enterprise and industry of Tennessee, and paraded statistics to show the number of hogs, cattle, horses, &c., his State produced over New-Hampshire. Mr. CLARKE's only reply was an admission that Tennessee produced more horses, mules and asses than his own State. Mr. JOHNSON looked around inquiringly, while Senators smiled.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

The Interior Department is anxious to join issue with Judge BIRCH on his charges of corruption, and Secretary THOMPSON promises a broadside that will settle the contest speedily. The record is all ready for transmission to Congress whenever it may be called for. Who will make the call?

THE NATIONAL ARMORIES.

Strenuous efforts will be made to increase the appropriation recommended by the Committee of Ways and Means for the support of the National Armories, but they will fail. If the Federal Government has arms to sell now, as decided by the Senate, yesterday, it is hardly necessary to extend armory operations.

THE PUBLIC WAREHOUSES.

Mr. BARR declares his purpose to expose the swindling operation in letting out public warehouses in New-York, and advises certain parties to stand from under. He is satisfied Congress will correct the matter when the facts become known.

POLYGAMY IN UTAH.

Mr. GROW will speak to-morrow in favor of abolishing polygamy in Utah, if he should get the floor. Mr. MORRILL will follow on the same side.

ON DIT.

Rumor says another Louisiana M. C. is shortly to lead to the altar a Washington bride of great wealth.

Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 27.

The Government has not yet received sufficient information to enable it to judge intelligently of the merits of the recent affairs in the Gulf, and hence the delay in answering Senator HALE's call upon the President for information.

The recently published statements that the Government will call on Spain for explanations as to the fitting out of the MIRAMON steamers at Havana is not well founded, there being no official data to show that Spain is implicated with MIRAMON, or which would justify such a course on the part of the Administration, even if there were no other reasons why such explanations should not be condemned.

Accounts continue to be received from the South that the army of Knights of the Golden Circle is on the eve of leaving for Mexico, but up to the latest accounts from Vera Cruz no invitation had been extended them.

There is an unusually large number of strangers in the city, including many politicians from various quarters of the Union.

Government bonds to the amount of $100,000 were issued to-day by the Government for the benefit of the Wyandot Indians of Kansas, through the exertions of Judge WILLIAMS, of that Territory.

Advices from Ruatan to the 11th inst. show that the excitement in regard to the transfer of Ruatan to Honduras continued unabated.

A letter from Vera Cruz to the *Picayune* states that MIRAMON, on the way down from the capital, imposed a forced loan of $100,000 on the people of Puebla and $70,000 on those of Jalapa, and what is more, got the money.

The President has recognized CELESTIN AUGUSTE RAVIN D'ELPHEUX as Vice-Consular Agent of France at Chicago.

FRANCISCO MUNOS RAMON DE MONCADA as Vice-Consul of Spain at Savannah.

And EDWIN E. HIRTS as Vice-Consul of Brazil at Savannah.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 27.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition in favor of the Homestead bill from citizens of New-York.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) presented the resolutions of the Mississippi Legislature asking a grant of land to aid in the construction of the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) introduced a bill giving the consent of Congress to the levying of tonnage duties by the States bordering on the Mississippi for the improvement thereof.

On motion of Mr. BROWN, Saturdays were set apart for the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) the resolutions of Mr. DAVIS relative to the Territories, etc., were taken up and made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented a memorial in favor of a bankrupt law.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) rose to a personal explanation. He had seen, in the New-York *Herald*, a report of a speech made by the Senator from NewHampshire, (Mr. CLARKE,) at Dover, on the 7th of March, in which reference had been made to his State and himself.

The extract was read by the Clerk, in which it was stated by Mr. CLARKE that Tennessee had too little industry or enterprise to develop her mines of copper, &c., and further, that in a conversation he (CLARKE) had with him, (JOHNSON) he had made some admissions relative to the insecurity of slave-property at the South.

Mr. JOHNSON asked if this was a correct report?

Mr. CLARKE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he did not see why he was called upon in the Senate for an explanation of what he had uttered upon the stump. The Senate was not the proper place for such an explanation. He was ready to meet the Senator outside, and give him any explanation.

Mr. JOHNSON could not see why the Senator could not avow or disavow the language attributed to him.

Mr. CLARKE positively declined giving any explanation in the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON would then assume that the report was correct, and answer it accordingly. If the Senator had made himself familiar with the facts in relation to mining in Tennessee, then he had stated what he knew to be untrue; and if he had not made himself conversant with the facts, then he spoke of something he knew nothing about. The Senator could take either horn of the dilemma he chose. Mr. JOHNSON then proceeded to institute a comparison between the relative productiveness of Tennessee and New-Hampshire, drawing conclusions favorable to the former. He further said, that in regard to the conversation alluded to by the Senator in his speech, he had no recollection of having had any conversation upon any subject, but if such was the case he had never used the language attributed to him. What he had said, and he was willing to repeat it, was that if this Abolition issue was pressed to its ultimatum, and the negroes should be raised to insurrection, the non-slaveholders would unite with the slaveholders and subjugate them; and if the resistance was obstinate that he believed the extirpation of the negro race would then ensue. This would be the end of the philanthropic efforts of the Abolitionists.

Mr. CLARKE said that when the proper time arrived he would take the occasion to state what he did say in his speech, and when he did he would say nothing in disparagement of Tennessee, nor dispute the fact that she made more horses, asses and mules than New-Hampshire. The bill to increase and regulate the pay of the navy was then taken up and considered.

The bill gives the senior captains $5,000 per annum; captains commanding squadrons $5,000; captains on duty at sea $4,375, and on duty, $3,937; commanders $2,825; lieutenants $1,500; and increases the pay of other officers in about the same proportion. It further provides for increased pay to commanders, lieutenants, surgeons, pursers and engineers, after the first five years of service.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) offered a substitute for the whole bill, mainly giving lower salaries, but increasing some of those of the lower grades.

Mr. CRITTENDEN offered an amendment to the original bill to increase the pay of midshipmen. Agreed to.

Mr. SLIDELL offered an amendment that no vacancies in Chaplaincy shall be filled hereafter.

Mr. IVERSON said he supposed the amendment was intended to cut off the appointment of two gentlemen, nominated by the President, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and not yet reported on. He was in favor of reducing the number of chaplains, but was opposed to any "side wipe" of this kind.

Mr. SLIDELL disclaimed any knowledge of the two gentlemen referred to. He thought it doubtful whether it was proper to mention what occurred in Executive Session, but if such was the case such nomination was made after the committee notified the Secretary that the service did not require so many chaplains.

The amendment was lost—Yeas, 15; Nays, 23.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 27.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill for fulfilling the treaty stipulations with the Indians of Oregon and Washington.

Mr. BRIGGS, of New-York, (Am.,) presented petitions from New-York, numerously signed, praying for the passage of a bankrupt law.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill further to provide for the safety of passengers in boats propelled in whole or part by steam.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Illinois, (Rep.,) urged the importance of the passage of the bill. No remonstrance against it had come from the West, New-England or the South, and there was none from anywhere, except perhaps particular localities. This bill proposed to subject ferry, tug and freight boats to examination by a local Board of Inspectors, bringing them within the provisions of the Law of 1852. The propriety of this was obvious, as some most terrible accidents have happened on ferry-boats. The provision of the same statute should be extended to sea-going steamers, limiting the passengers to a reasonable extent, and requiring the vessels to be examined by the local Inspectors from time to time, in order that the public may know if they are seaworthy, or mere worm-eaten, rotten hulks, which the cupidity of the proprietors have put on their lines, under false names, calculated to deceive. The bill proposes that no ocean steamer running over four hundred miles shall carry exceeding one passenger for every three and a half tons. According to this limit the steamer *Augusta* can carry 370, *Arago* 640, the *North Star* 530, the *Star of the West* 330 passengers, exclusive of crew. Interested men from New-York, however, say if such a provision be adopted their trade will be broken down, but he would ask whether, in view of all the circumstances, the limit was not sufficiently liberal.

The bill also provides for a system of lights, following the example of France and England, and for four new Boards of Inspectors, one each at Memphis, Oregon City, Paducah, and Galena. All things considered, the additional cost to the Government, as compared with the present law, would not exceed $237 per annum.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) spoke of the inefficiency of the existing law, and, to give it force, he proposed the application of a new principle—namely, human interest for the protection of human life. The substitute he had prepared for the pending bill, provided that in case the owner of a boat fail to comply with the requirements of the present law, he shall not effect an insurance, and in case one be effected, it shall be vitiated; and in case of the destruction of or serious injury to life, by fire, explosion, or at the wheel, the master, engineer, pilot or other officer shall not again be employed on board any steam vessel until there has been a prosecution at law, and a verdict not only of acquittal, but that the person acquitted is absolutely free from blame.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) opposed the bill. The evils complained of could not be controlled by acts of legislation. His first objection was that it interfered with the rights of the States by extending the act of 1852 to ferry-boats chartered by State or municipal authority; and second, the increased expenses to the Treasury. He would refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said such a reference would be the death of the bill, and urged that further legislation was needed.

Mr. GARTRELL, of Georgia, (Dem.,) said the passage of the bill was demanded by the interests of the great masses of the country, and opposed only by monopolizing ship-owners.

Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, (Dem.,) regarded the provisions of the bill, in the main, as salutary, and said its passage would be gratefully accepted by the country.

Mr. HORACE F. CLARK, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) stated his objections to the bill, which, before put on the passage, should be read and understood in its practical operation.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed two weeks, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Army bill.

Mr. BOTELER moved to increase the appropriation for the National armories to $400,000.

Mr. ETHERIDGE opposed the amendment. Legislation, he said, ought to be with a view to peace, and not to war.

Mr. BOTELER replied that when foreign nations could thus be taught, there would be some propriety in the gentleman's remark.

Mr. ETHERIDGE said that warlike nations do not furnish us an example worthy our imitation. We should adhere to the maxim of our fathers, that large standing armies are dangerous to liberty.

Mr. PHELPS opposed, and Mr. DELANO advocated the amendment.

Without taking the question, the Committee rose.

Adjourned.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Star of the West.

DEPLORABLE LACK OF MAIL FACILITIES—INJURIOUS EFFECT UPON THE UNITED STATES—NEWS OF THE SQUADRON AT VERA CRUZ.

The *Star of the West* arrived at this port, yesterday, with the Havana mail and passengers, and $75,000 in silver from New-Orleans.

The receipt of the news of the capture of the steamers *Gen. Miramon* and *Marquez* at Vera Cruz, by the United States steamer *Saratoga*, created great excitement in Havana.

The following letter of our correspondent gives all the intelligence of importance:

HAVANA, Friday, March 23, 1860.

The steamer *Isabel*, from Charleston, bringing mails and passengers destined for Mexico, to proceed as usual from here by English steamer to Vera Cruz, arrived here with her accustomed regularity yesterday P. M.

But as the object of the English steamers, running between St. Thomas and Vera Cruz, calling at this port, is not particularly the promotion of American interests—certainly not the furtherance of American commerce with Mexico—the Directors of the line have suddenly seen fit to change the time of their arrival at and departure from this place in such manner that the connection which had before been regular and reliable is now broken up, and the *only* means of regular communication between the United States and Mexico, which our supineness and want of enterprise had left to us, is thus destroyed.

The consequence is that the English steamer for Vera Cruz having *arrived and left on the 21st*, three days before her usual time, the mails and passengers brought by the *Isabel* will have to lie here until the 17th of next month, when the Spanish steamer *Mexico* leaves for Vera Cruz, touching at Sisal, and making a seven days' passage; or until the 21st, when the English steamer will leave again. This is an occurrence which by no care or inquiry of these passengers in the United States could have been avoided. The United States Government, nor the enterprising people of the United States, had provided any means of communication direct from the United States to Mexico, and only this circuitous and expensive route through a foreign country and by a foreign line of steamers was open to them; and this has now failed them, and hereafter will only be available by taking a steamer from New-York which will bring them here many days, probably a week or ten days, in advance of the English steamer's departure.

The present mails to Mexico, brought by the *Isabel*, are most important in a commercial and political point of view, important dispatches from our Minister there, Mr. McLANE, based upon intelligence of the highest moment, received subsequent to his departure from Washington, having been made up at the State Department, and forwarded by this conveyance.

A pretty pass we have come to when our Government and our business community have to depend at this critical moment, in our business and political relations with Mexico, upon such roundabout facilities as dispatching the mail for that country by such uncertain and insecure modes as this, and which, as now, have failed, at a moment when such failure is so embarrassing, and perhaps fraught with political danger of the gravest importance. Never was certain and speedy communication with Mexico of more importance than at the present critical moment in our relations with that country. Yet the Government can send neither a Minister, a courier nor a letter, unless a vessel-of-war is specially detailed for the service—and the business community, not being allowed to avail themselves of *that* even, when such a vessel leaves, cannot send at all. No wonder our business relations with that country are diminishing.

The *Isabel* reports the United States steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* at Key West on the 20th, to leave at day-break on the 22d, for Vera Cruz. Minister McLANE and Col. PICKETT well.

The news received here last evening, per *Star of the West*, from New-Orleans, of the capture of the squadron sent from here to blockade Vera Cruz and aid MIRAMON, by our gallant Commodore TURNER and the *Saratoga*, and the arrival of the prizes at that place, has created a great sensation here, and has convinced all that the United States has at last really entered in earnest upon its work of intervention in Mexico. You will get the tone of feeling here upon the subject from the journals. Among the English and other foreign residents the news is received with great satisfaction, and is hailed as a good omen.

* * *

The Turf.

TROTTING.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING, Monday, March 26—Match $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5:

W. Whelan, br. m. *Jane McLeland*, (to sulkey). 1 1 1

H. Woodruff, r. m. *Lady Hunter*, (to wagon)... 2 2 2

Time: 2:53—3:05—3:05.

Trotting on the Harlem Lane Road, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street to STEPHAN DUBOISE's—Monday, March 26, 1860—Match $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagon:

J. Lovett, br. g. *Jim Donnelly*..................2 1 1 1

Horace Williams, br. g. *E. Duff*..................1 2 2 2

Time: 2:51—2:48—2:49—2:48.

PEDESTRIANISM.—The race between CHARLES BARNEY and HUGH CARR took place on the McComb's Dam Road March 26, 1860. There were about 500 persons present. BARNEY won by half a yard. Time, 9½ seconds. The betting was about even, and a large amount of money was staked on the result. The distance was 100 yards.

Complaint Dismissed.

Mr. MAURICE LESNER, whose arrest was mentioned in Saturday's TIMES, for having, as was alleged, defrauded a Philadelphia firm by false pretences, had a hearing on that day in Philadelphia, and upon satisfactorily explaining the matter concerning the checks alluded to, the complainant withdrew the charge. The complaint under which the arrest was made, originated simply from the circumstance that Mr. LESNER exchanged a check with SCHENCK, which was left unpaid by Mr. LESNER's bank. Upon explanation of the fact to Alderman K., the accused was instantly and honorably discharged.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

Visit to the United States Legation—Illness of Mr. Harris—Action of the Government—Financial and Miscellaneous Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

YEDO, Japan, Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859.

It is now nearly three weeks since I left Kanagawa, for the purpose of delivering to our Minister Resident at Yedo some papers placed in my hands on the eve of my departure from the United States.

I found Mr. HARRIS on my arrival, somewhat indisposed, though not so much so as to be confined to his bed. He is still acting, and I am satisfied that his ill health is to be attributed to a too close confinement to the house. This I believe to be more a matter of policy than inclination, and arises from a desire to sustain in the eyes of this people the dignity of his country as its representative, as the importance of a man is estimated in a very great degree among the Japanese by the seclusion which he entertains, as is exemplified in the greatest degree of perfection in the two Emperors, one of whom never goes out, and the other but a few times in a year. Though Mr. HARRIS does not carry the matter quite so far as this yet it is a fact that he has not been out of his own compound over a dozen times since the 1st of July last. This is a dangerous experiment for him to follow up, and, if persisted in, may lead to more serious results; but, as he is now conscious of the fact, there is little doubt but that he will profit by experience, and seek more the open air. It is to be hoped so, at least, that our country may not lose his valuable services till affairs in Japan assume a more settled state than they now present.

Of the more important provisions of Mr. HARRIS' treaty, and the immense step it took beyond anything before accomplished in the way of attempted negotiations and intercourse with this jealous and suspicious people for a period of over 200 years, you are doubtlessly aware, as I presume their substance has, ere this, been made public in the United States. In opening the portals of this populous Empire, America has most emphatically taken the lead, first through the efforts of the lamented Commodore PERRY, and finally by our present able Minister Resident, TOWNSEND HARRIS, Esq. The treaty of the latter was agreed upon and indorsed on the 4th of March, 1858, though dates were not inserted till the 29th of July following; and directly on the heels of this, and within three months, England, Russia, France and Holland negotiated treaties with the Japanese, taking that of Mr. HARRIS as a model, and with a few exceptions, adopting it entire. The Swiss and Belgians both have their agents here at Kanagawa, awaiting an opportunity to present the claims of their countries to the Court of Yedo for an extension to them of the same privileges that they have conceded to the other five Governments. They having no naval force to show, and the Japanese not really fearing them, have put them off from time to time, sending as an excuse their inability to attend to it in consequence of the burning of the Emperor's palace, which, by the way, has become a by-word with foreigners, as it is at present the stereotyped excuse of the Japanese for inactivity and procrastination in matters referred to them. As yet, only America, England and France have representatives at Yedo, with consular agents in the different ports open for trade. They and their suites, in all about a dozen persons, comprise the foreign residents of Yedo, and in fact the only ones that ever did live here. Each occupy a temple furnished them by the Japanese Government, which being filled up with a few articles of foreign furniture, are very comfortable residences, notwithstanding the paper doors and matted floors that belong to every Japanese house. Though the diplomatic agents of these countries with which the Japanese have opened communication are permitted to reside here, it is not till 1862 that any other foreigners will be allowed to visit the place, even as guests at the legations, unless in some way connected with the government, or come up on men-of-war that may arrive for the purpose of communicating with the representatives here.

To all appearances, the immense scale on which foreigners conduct trade, or propose to, in the several ports opened by the late treaty, is what neither the Japanese Government nor the people were prepared for. Having shut them out from all commercial relations with other countries for 200 years, they seemed not to know the value of what little surplus they had of their own productions, as compared with the same articles in other countries and when they brought them forward for sale, what they considered to be a fair price according as the law of supply and demand had regulated it among themselves, was so far below what the same would bring in other countries, that the profits on first cargoes taken away, even to the short distance of China, were from 200 to 500 per cent.

The consequence was that large amounts of capital from Shanghai and Hong Kong were sent over in empty ships, with agents for the most part from old established firms in those cities, to be invested in Japanese products, those proving the most profitable being rape-seed oil, sea-weed, and raw silk. Gold even became an article of commerce, as a Ko-bang containing, as assayed in the United States Mint, $4 44 of gold could be bought for $1 33 of foreign silver. Thousands of dollars were thus made in a few weeks, and quite a panic was raging in Shanghai in regard to the new diggings in Japan. In a short time, however, the value of the gold becoming known, or better understood among the Japanese, the price was raised to double the original; they were nevertheless in great demand as they were so easy of transportation, and could be soon turned. The Japanese Government becoming very much alarmed at the amount of the precious metal going out of the country, and not being able to prevent foreigners from buying, have and are trying what can be done in the way of preventing their own people from selling it, and have made several imprisonments of their own people who were found out in disposing of the prohibited article. They thus succeeded in almost entirely stopping this kind of trade—not but there is any quantity in the country, but the holders dare not part with it.

The Government is adopting still another course, in that of issuing the same coin very much adulterated, and drawing in the pure from circulation as fast as possible.

The treaty stipulated that for the first year the Japanese should furnish their own in exchange for foreign coin, in order to facilitate the operations of trade, as their own people would be some time in becoming accustomed to the promiscuous foreign coin that they had stipulated to receive weight for weight. This they have, in direct violation of the treaty, failed to do, and instead of changing for the merchants anything like a reasonable amount for conducting their business, it is doled out to them at the rate of from $30 to $50 each man per day, pretending that they cannot recoin the Mexican dollar offered them faster. No one for a moment believes this to be true, but as a powerful means seized upon by the Japanese Government to obstruct trade, and thus the exportation of such products as have been offered heretofore in the largest quantities to foreign merchants. The Government has also, the Japanese themselves say, issued an edict forbidding them to sell over a certain amount daily of those articles which have formed the principal objects of trade since the opening of the ports.

As this state of things is now existing, and has for a month or more, it is evident that the treaties between foreign nations and this country are dead letters as far as these things are concerned, as one of the plainest stipulations is that no opposition shall be offered to the people by the Government to the prosecution of trade. Our own Government, through its representative here, as well as the English and French, are sending in to the Japanese Powers that be, protests almost daily, against their entire disregard of many of the most important articles of the treaty; and yet, as a satisfaction, for the most part, only solemn assurances of a full correction of their violated faith, without an idea of fulfilling them, as the same state of things continuing as before shows.

When they do attempt to assign a reason, which is rare, for having failed to break their promises, they are often of the most frivolous, not to say ridiculous character. For example: Some four weeks since, the Emperor's palace took fire and burned to the ground; his Imperial Majesty, a boy about 14 years of age, and the whole household escaping, however, without injury.

A few days after, the three foreign representatives at Yedo each received an official letter from the Japanese Government, stating that in consequence of the great disaster that had befallen the nation in the destruction of the palace, and the demand for workmen to rebuild it, &c.; that in all the Empire the price of labor would be increased; also that of lumber, rice, copper, &c; but particular stress, which was the great point arrived at, was (though the mint was not among the parts burned) laid on the assertion that they should be unable for some time to come to furnish the usual amount of exchange in coin, which of course was intended to strike at the very root of trade.

But I will not weary you with any other enumerations of the difficulties that foreign merchants in particular have to contend with.

The whole secret, if it may be so called, is that the Japanese Government, as represented in the hereditary princes, or *dimeos*, is and have been at heart opposed to the admission of foreigners into the country from the beginning.

Though Mr. HARRIS, by his superior tact and ability, succeeded in making a treaty with them in the absence of anything like a show of force, yet they were fully convinced that the day was not far distant when they would be obliged to give up the seclusion that they had entertained for upwards of two centuries, and that their honor would be saved by negotiating quietly, and with a single man, what they might ere long be compelled to do under the guns of a powerful fleet of foreign men-of-war.

It is with a very bad grace, however, that the present Government submit to the treaty which came down to them from their immediate predecessors, as not one of those composing the Cabinet of State that Mr. HARRIS negotiated with are now in office, having all been superseded—or disgraced, as they term it—by the more powerful opposition, which is, as I have shown in brief, throwing every obstacle in their power in the way of foreign intercourse in the way of trade. In regard to persons temporarily residing here, without any interest in the prosecution of business, nothing is observable that would lead one to think that any feeling existed against them on the part of the Government; and every foreigner, irrespective of calling, is in person treated with respect, and has perfect freedom of any part of the country within the prescribed 24 miles around each post. The people are all very well disposed, and are both kind and obliging; the officers, too, with whom we come in direct contact, are respectful and polite. The Government manifests also a great solicitude in regard to any of our officers when sick, or even exposed to misfortune, as I saw so strikingly exhibited a few evenings since, when a fire occurred near Mr. HARRIS' residence. Six hundred men were sent to give him assistance if needed, and four Governors paid him a visit afterwards to inquire if he had been disturbed by the proximity of the fire, though it did not come within a half a mile of the house.

It is well understood that this is outside show, though there is no reason to doubt their sincerity, except in the round-about means that they resort to to embarrass foreign intercourse, especially in a commercial way.

In every other respect everything seems to go along quietly and satisfactorily. I take almost daily rides on horseback over the City of Yedo, with Mr. HEUSKENS, Mr. HARRIS' secretary and interpreter, who knows more about the city than any foreigner living. We are never molested, though attracting large crowds if stopping in front of a shop or even pursuing our course at a slow pace. We therefore keep up a brisk pace, in order to keep clear of them, though following us through idle curiosity merely.

The three Japanese Commissioners who are to go to the United States have received their appointment, and express their readiness to depart about the 1st of February. I saw one of them a few evenings since, while he was making a call on Mr. HARRIS. He is rather a fine-looking fellow, and will, if he makes his appearance in New-York next Spring, give you a very fair idea of a Japanese high officer. The United States steamer *Powhatan* is now in Hong Kong, taking in supplies for her homeward voyage, and is expected back some time in January to take on board the Commissioners and their numerous suite for the Isthmus, or to carry them direct to Washington by the Cape, as the Commodore may hereafter decide.

But I will close this unexpectedly long letter, and defer till another time to speak of Yedo as a city, and what appeared to me of interest in and about it.

With much respect, I remain yours, &c.,

D. B. S.

CHINA IN CALIFORNIA.

The Chinese Opera—Two Thousand Years in a Night—Celestial Instruments of Music—Extraordinary Performances on the Stage—Vampires and Ogres, Double-ended Giants and the Dead Restored to Life—Curious Comedy—The World before the Flood.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, March 5, 1860.

Two nights of last week I spent in the heart of China. It cost but $1 a night to get there, and no worse penalties than the perpetual suspicion of fleas ever since, and a horrid din in the ears. A noted company of Chinese dramatists came to town, and for their performances took the rickety, rat-haunted, weather-stained old Union Theatre, on Commercial-street. During the day I ventured through the hole in the wall, to which an alteration in the grade of the street has reduced the once imposing entrance of the Union. The properties all came in while I loitered there, in half a dozen chests. The curtains, drops, flies were of no account, as they never are when the Celestials do a drama.

Punctually at 7½ P. M. the curious entertainment began. Three women came leaping in from under a narrow curtain behind the left of the stage, and almost immediately mounting a table, fell to singing in most lugubrious strains. By some invisible means, as they sang, a doll was deposited in the arms of one of them; by turns they all fondled it. The doll appeared to be the infant Empire, and the three sisters the Fates. While they are prophecying its destiny, let me speak of the music and the audience. The orchestra has its position upon the stage, in the rear of the performers. The full band consists of seven musicians and a dozen instruments, among them two hee-heens, one saw-heen, one see-yu, one law, one koo-law, and one soo-law. As all your intelligent readers may not feel as entirely at home in the mysteries of the Celestial syllabics as I do, after ten minutes' talk with my washerwoman, a little exposition may not be amiss. The *ge-heen* looks like a speaker's gavel,—a long-handled mallet having two strings of catgut stretched from keys at the top to one face of the mallet. *Between* the strings play the strings of the crescent bow; so that sleepy as the performer may be, so long as his arm swings at the elbow, and the ge-heen stands strait upon his knee, the delicious music must be emitted. The *saw-heen* is a three-stringed banjo, whose melody is solicited by the thumb and fingers of the right hand. The *see-oo* is a hollow reed, with the mouth-piece but a little to the left of the centre,—a rude, disreputable fife. The *koo-hoo* is a stout oaken tub, the top of which is covered with a gong. The *law* is a gong suspended from the ceiling by a cord. The *soo-law* is a small disc of bell-metal, which, when struck with a wooden hammer, gives out the charming sound of a cast-iron pot-lid. Beside these, in frequent requisition, are a small gong, resting on a tripod; two immense cymbal-shaped gongs, which, when clashed with energy, would drown the rumble of not very distant thunder; and a globe of hard-wood set on a frame, from which at right angles projects a hard-wood arm. When the player beats the globe with his hammer, a sullen cluck marks the time; when he strikes the arm, you have the ravishing sounds of the Ethiopian minstrel's bones. When the actors treat of love and the domestic virtues, the orchestra come up strong on the stringed instruments; when vengeance, war or tempest is the theme, nerve yourself for the terrible gongs; but the pot-lid and the cluck, or bones, never are intermitted. The musicians, all but the poor see-oo blower, keep puffing at their pipes, and in consideration of his bereavement, he rests from his labors as often as possible, and from his hookah adds to the cloud of tobacco smoke that soothes and envelopes the actors.

You never saw a more attentive audience. They never applaud, and they eat no peanuts. The pit is full of men, all wearing their caps, but not all their wooden shoes, which for cool refreshment they kick off, curling their feet under them, or laying them in good Christian style over the backs of the seat before them. Most of them are smoking, the occupants of the front circles saving the cost of matches by firing up at the footlights. The first three seats of the dress-circle are sacredly surrendered to the women. The men behind, though crowded, leave one vacant seat between them and the females. Throughout the evening the sexes never interchange a word, scarcely a look. The women smoke long, elaborate pipes, or else cigarettes, and everyone seems to carry the materials for making a light. Between the smoking they chew melon seeds, or suck black chunks of some infernal confectionery. There are but half-a-dozen white people present, whom, politely, the men pilot to the private boxes.

But the three sisters have ceased from their recitative, jumped down from the table and run out through a curtain on the right of the stage—it is the uniform point of exit, as its counterpart on the left is of entrance. And now the work of playing begins in earnest, and without a moments' pause continues—how long? The Encyclopædias say that a Chinese drama requires weeks for its performance. Determined to test the truth of their assertion, I sat it out, and can aver that at 12½ A. M., the last howl had been uttered, and the paling lights were put out. But the five hours had sufficed to represent the history of a score of centuries. To get the hang of the story was almost as difficult as to discover the drift of an Italian opera when one trusts for the purpose to the graceful English renderings. But, fortunately I had the aid of an intelligent interpreter, who, to most of my questions, answered "Yes," "Very fine." "You like it?" "O, yes, China custom."

"Who is this high-cock-alorum," I asked, "dressed in gorgeous silk embroideries, with spread fans stuck in his hair, and feathers of his own length curving like a he-goat's horns from his head?"

"Oh! yes,—him all same as Gub'nur," was the reply.

"And that plucky youth in the blue shirt, who knocks the Governor around so savagely?"

"Oh! him waterman—fetchee water; see?"

"Does this scene represent any particular event in the history of your Empire?"

"Oh! him fightee waw—all same."

"How long ago?"

"Oh! two tousand years—more too, see?"

The same actor in the same dress represented some forty different Emperors—was his own father, his own son and grandson for many generations—was the legitimate successor and the successful usurper. An assistant hung up a card, designating, in unexceptionable Chinese, the time and place of the scene; but the music never stopped for the intervention of a century, nor did the actors, more than to run out through one curtain and instantly back through another. The *rôle* of a star anticipated the deluge and outlasted the late rebellion. The almond-eyed and high-born lady, with feet no larger than your wrist, was a pattern of all the virtues at 8 o'clock, was bastinadoed for the worst of crimes at 10, and crucified at 11. It has been said that women never play their own parts on the Chinese stage. They certainly did here, as the feet of one of them testified. It would be easier to believe that women played the men's parts, to judge from their voices; for whether it was recitative or singing, not one word in ten was pitched as low as the natural voice of the male. The acting was good—not taking any human behavior as the standard—but it was consistent; the pantomime unmistakable in its meaning.

The battle scenes and combats, though deliciously absurd, certainly suggested infinite peril of cracked skulls and dislocated hips. The combatants rushed in, armed with tridents, bludgeons, spears and broadswords, and dealt terrible thwacks on the matting. But at every blow, the man that inflicted it spun round on his heel, whirled like a top, or, if he were a terrible warrior, came the gyroscope. When one caught a bad blow he turned a somerset and came down flat on his back. But often there is a tremendous flow of history during these combats. Sometimes a whirl means a generation, and a somerset a century of battling. When a dynasty survived through a whole age, and was marked by a long succession of martial achievements, the actors came tumbling, like a shoal of porpoises, across the stage, performing gymnastics that practiced turners would be proud of. To represent that a dynasty was famous for its orators, a warrior magnificently dressed strutted up and down, saying not a word, but gesturing like a fire-eater, leaping, spreading the eagle, beating the smoky air,—all in true time with the music in full blast, which conveyed the impression to the despairing ear, of a roof full of cats, a brace of bagpipes, the summons to dinner at a railroad station-house, and three high-pressure steamers blowing off in harmony.

The appointments of the stage were not extravagant. A chair, set on a table, answered for a throne. Two chairs, set behind a screen, were a bed, a house, or a temple. When the retreating army would pass through a forest, they rushed under a frame of reeds, thrust forward by an assistant, from which a curtain, divided in the middle, depended. It is fair to say that a Chinese placard, hung on a cross-stick, announced that it was a forest. The assistants, with cigars in their mouths, mingled with the actors, holding the thrones firm, composing decently the dresses of the dying women, and putting pillows under their heads if they had any singing to do. When a good old man fell back dead in his chair, they covered his face with a red bandanna—then he got up, went out, and was seen no more. When the demi-gods or a historian would see the process of events, they got upon chairs, behind a screen, and looked over it upon the stage.

It is some years since the San Franciscan Chinese have enjoyed an entertainment of this sort, and they may not have the luxury again for some time. On the second night, I ventured to risk my ears once more for your sake, Messieurs TIMES, in consideration of which self-sacrifice it is to be hoped you will not grudge me a little more room—albeit it is reputed worth a shilling a line for advertisers.

The historical drama was preceded this time by a two hours comedy—a light fantastic piece, which the Celestials relished more than I can express. Perhaps if I briefly outline its story some of your enterprising playwrights will adopt it, and at the Winter Garden reproduce it for the delight of New-York theatre-goers. The hero is a student fond of books of magic. His young and pretty wife failing to woo him from their dangerous study, waves the smoke of opium under his nose, snatches the book and herself reads magic. He mounts a tower, (a chair on a table,) summons the future into his presence and gets a terrible scare for his pains. She conjures up all sorts and shapes of monsters that finally knock her off her lovely little feet. Then they repent, are loving and retire behind a screen to their beautiful home. But the fiends they have evoked will not go down again; a beautiful vampire appears, but before she is sole claimant for the blood of her victim she has sore trials to pass through; a clown thumps her with baubles, punches her with spears, and at last himself collapses under her well-aimed blows. Then a merry giant, ten feet high, gives her chase. She thinks she settles his hash at last by jumping up and striking the soles of her feet flat in the pit of his stomach. The merry giant is literally doubled up with the blow, but continues to run about on two feet, jolly as ever, but now with two other feet dangling and kicking aloft while his face grins and ogles her from the centre of his body. Mistress at last of the field, vampire takes up her position before the student's door, and with a syren song would entice him out. The wife comes first of course, and with one blow is knocked dead on the ground. Out comes the widowed student next, vampire exalts her charms, and in five minutes is an accepted bride. They retire to the cottage, when mercy! she is sucking the blood of her quivering, screaming victim. Full fifteen minutes this pretty pantomime goes on. She snatches out his heart, chews and swallows it greedily down; returning to the charge, she rips out his—the very organs with which we yearn over erring man. She washes them down with a cup of tea, and staggers surfeited off. Now risk everything, ye stringed instruments! here is a pretty kettle of troubles for a comedy. Sister comes in, grieves over the dead wife, and she comes to. A grimmed and dusty pilgrim approaches, with staff and bag, and in a very *nonchalent* way, offers to cure her of all her grief if she will take the only remedy a poor wayfarer can offer. Pilgrim pulls out a tea-cup, brushes it half full of,—fleas, we will presume,—from his beard and hair. She drinks it down with a shudder—but in faith, and now comes the deliverer, a generous medicine-man. The doctor produces a new heart from his store, rubs it with a life-giving powder, puts it into the dead man's chest and bids the wife be of good cheer; produces a new yearning apparatus, tucks [illegible], sews all up snugly, and mounts the table. He beckons, and the dead man walks forth, very much refreshed for his nap, and all the better for his new heart. Of course, he takes tea, and in comes the vampire. The doctor wafts one pinch of powder at her, and she uses her nails like a beggar in Rome; another, and her yearning is over forever; another, and all heart goes out of her—singing, meanwhile, such high-keyed, plaintive strains, that with the appropriate music in accompaniment, you fancy yourself back in Connecticut listening to a regiment of school-boys marching past, each with a pumpkin-vine trumpet. And so, virtue being rewarded, vice paid off, and meddling with magic rebuked, the orchestra relight their pipes, and actually suspend professional demonstrations for fifteen minutes, at the end of which time the historical drama begins. Fresh air never tasted better, nor was the silence of our San Francisco streets at midnight more duly appreciated than after this second night at a Chinese theatre.

GLAUCUS.

THE CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN.

The State of the Canvass—Prospects of the Parties—Speech of Hon. Charles Case, of Indiana, at Ridgefield.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIDGEFIELD, Conn., Sunday, March 25, 1860.

Deluded by the announcement that Senator WILSON would address the Republicans of Ridgefield last evening, I found my way to this secluded town in Fairfield County, but a mile or two from the New-York border. I learned upon my arrival, however, that the expected orator had been called to another point on urgent private business, and had sent Hon. CHARLES CASE, of Indiana, in his place.

The township of Ridgefield has been Anti-Democrat from time immemorial. The vote polled is about 600, with a majority of 100 for the Republicans when the full vote is called out. The town has quite a Revolutionary history, and it is said that in one of its venerable habitations the blood-stains of Revolutionary patriots are yet to be seen on the parlor floors. The village consists mainly of one street, with some fine dwellings, and on either side of the street fine rows of maple and elm trees. But little manufacturing is done in the town in comparison to other New-England towns. One shirt establishment here, however, employs no less than 1,100 girls throughout the surrounding country making shirts. Then there is a carriage factory, a candle factory, and several other small establishments.

The Ridgeville Hotel, where I stop, is the domiciliary patriarch of the place, being about 120 years of age, and enjoying the honor of having a British six-pound cannon ball embedded in one of its huge solid beams. The house has been kept in the same family for eighty years, and the present proprietor, Mr. RASSAQUIE, now aged about 69 years, has been a subscriber to one New-York paper 45 years.

The train by which I reached this place was honored by the presence of several distinguished gentlemen, including HENRY WARD BEECHER and the supposed murderer of the crew of the sloop *E. A. Johnson*. Then there were four newspaper correspondents—one of whom had lost his history of the State from which he was compiling interesting correspondence for a leading sensation paper in your City. Besides these there were a number of sons of Erin returning from Hartford, where they had been kindly aided in procuring naturalization papers by the leading politicians. One of the passengers remarked this last feature to Mr. BEECHER. "Well," replied the renowned pastor of Plymouth Church, "I suppose you think it right or wrong, according to the side upon which they vote!" The gentleman left Mr. BEECHER to his supposition and subsided. He was, however, subsequently gratified at a remark from Mr. BEECHER, that Mayor WOOD might as well return home for all the good he would do in carrying the State for the Democracy.

I am told that there is much dissatisfaction in the Democratic ranks, among the friends of PRATT, that he was not placed on the ticket in place of Gov. SEYMOUR. They claim that SEYMOUR's popularity does not extend beyond the city, and that the indifference with which PRATT regards the canvass will embarrass their cause not a little. They believe that PRATT, from the splendid run he made last year, was entitled to the nomination. Others, however, declare that PRATT has not influence enough to deprive SEYMOUR of fifty votes. I can only say that all the Democratic meetings I have witnessed have been exceedingly enthusiastic, and I have heard no Democratic complaints about their ticket.

I have no doubt that the vote will be one of the heaviest, if not completely the largest ever polled in the State. The thorough manner in which the State has been canvassed by both parties, has awakened all the intense interest of the people. New speakers are continually brought into the field; among other New-York talent, Jo. HOXIE and Judge CULVER have appeared in this vicinity. I heard one enthusiastic individual here declare, that Mayor WOOD was the finest speaker he ever heard, and another regarded STUART L. WOODFORD as the *acme* of oratorical perfection. For myself, I did not regard this as much of a compliment to Connecticut talent. Surely "there is no accounting for taste."

At the meeting at this place last evening, the largest available room—Catoonah Hall—was filled with an audience of about six hundred, including a few adventurous ladies, who braved a somewhat disagreeable ride from Danbury, a distance of several miles, a not unusually pleasant ride, with the high March wind that impetuously traverses the bleak hills of this locality. Mr. HENRY SMITH introduced the speaker to the audience.

SPEECH OF HON CHARLES CASE, OF INDIANA.

Mr. CASE was received with applause, and after explaining the cause of his presence as a substitute deputed by Senator WILSON, proceeded to the discussion of the evening. He enlarged upon the importance of the election, not only to the State of Connecticut, but in view of the United States Senator to be elected.

He deprecated assaults upon the private character of the candidates, and urged the propriety of paying more attention to the principles which the candidates represent. He believed that they should apply to parties as well as to individuals the test "By their fruits ye shall know them," and "They shall be known by the company they keep," and that "Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit shall be hewn down and cast into the fire." He did not believe there was any necessity for defending the principles of the Republican Party. It was a young party, but its principles were old, and its platform was based upon the great doctrine that "All men are created equal," in spite of the attempts to prove that JEFFERSON did not mean what he wrote. That doctrine did not necessarily involve the question of equal political rights—as, for instance, the denial of the right of suffrage to females did not preclude the idea of a recognition of their rights as equals. He had no doubt, however, that if the ladies were allowed to vote, his majority would be greatly increased. [Laughter.] Then duty to their fellow man was indicated in the command, "Whatever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them." That was the higher law that modern Democracy pretended to scout. The Republican Party took its stand against the extension of Slavery in the territories because such a measure was in utter violation of the first principles of our Union. The effect of Slavery upon the material progress of States could be seen by sailing up the Ohio River, and viewing the condition of the country on either side, and by the general progress of the Free as opposed to the Slave States.

The history of the Slave States was wholly in the past, while that of the Free States was in the present, and yet what a preponderance of progress in favor of freedom! The cause was that labor had been degraded in the one case, and in the other it had not been made a badge of debasement for a man to earn his living by the sweat of his brow. [Applause.] The Republican Party, therefore, took ground in favor of free institutions, and claimed that Congress had the right to govern its Territories. That right had been recognized by every President down to FRANKLIN PIERCE, definitely and emphatically recognized, and yet a portion of the Democratic Party claimed that the American flag protects the institution of Slavery everywhere. And yet the Supreme Court, notwithstanding the Dred Scott decision, had previously delared that Congress had absolute power in the Territories. That power grows out of the right to hold the land, which right gives the power to prescribe the terms upon which the land shall be occupied. It is precisely similar to the right of the holder of real estate to give a deed with conditions, the violation of which would cause the land to revert to him. The Government holding the Territories has the right to keep out white men and negroes too, and can say that there shall be no Democratic Institution of the negro. [Applause.] For eighty years the policy of the Government had been to that effect, yet the Democratic Party strives to overrule the decision of the Supreme Court that declares Slavery to be an institution of local law, and pretends that "Slavery is national and Freedom sectional;" that you must root Slavery out before you can establish Freedom. But, owing to its frequent changes, no one could tell what Democracy would be after the Charleston Convention. The great organ of Popular Sovereignty had said at Memphis that he "didn't care whether they voted his doctrine up or down;" "when the question was between a white man and a negro, he was in favor of the white man; and between a negro and a crocodile, he didn't know but that he would sympathise with the negro." [Applause and laughter.] What a shame it was for such sentiments to be uttered with regard to human beings.

The absurdity of the pretence that Congress was obliged to protect the institutions of Slave States in the Territories, was aptly illustrated by Mr. WADE, who cited the possible case of the annexation of the Fejee Islands, in which case that doctrine would compel Congress to recognise not only the right of the slaveholder, but of the cannibal. [Laughter.] Another class of the Democracy [illegible] the question of Slavery with the decision of the Courts, and still another class thought that if the people approved it, all would be right. The Democracy claimed to be the especial friend of Freedom, and in 1854 pretended that the Kansas-Nebraska bill was a free institution. The result of the popular sovereignty experiment in Kansas was sufficient proof of the fallacy of that claim. In 1848, when YANCEY, of Alabama, undertook in Convention to obtain a recognition of the doctrine of non-interference by Congress with Slavery in the Territories, he could find but 36 to indorse it, to 210 against it. All the Northern States, and a majority of the Southern, voted against it. Their doctrine was that Congress had not only the right, but it was its duty to interfere. Yet the Democracy say they are unchanged. Vainly did Democracy endeavor to settle the disturbing question of Slavery in 1854. As one of their own members predicted, that was a measure of war instead of a measure of peace. The very man who disturbed that compromise of 1850 by the Kansas-Nebraska bill, had declared but sixteen days previously that if they interfered with that Missouri prohibition, it would be a violation of their compromise of 1850. Such a rapid conversion had not been seen since the days of Paul. [Laughter.] In 1849, in a speech to his constituents, speaking of this Compromise, he said "that it had a peculiar canonization in the hearts of the people, and that would be a ruthless arm that should ever dare disturb it." Then, as to the Lecompton iniquity, what was the reason assigned by the President? That "had the whole Constitution been submitted to the people they would doubtless have voted against it." Again, one of the Senators from Indiana—who, by the way, had not been elected legally to his seat—Mr. BRIGHT, had said he would be opposed to submitting any Constitution to the people, the substance of his reason being that they did not know enough to vote right.

He reviewed the course of the President in Kansas affairs, and his proscription of WALKER and STANTON because they had rejected the famous Oxford returns, and declared that an act like the attempt to force the Lecompton Constitution on Kansas, two hundred years ago would have cost a tyrant his life. The President must have known that the people rejected that Constitution by five thousand majority, and yet he tried to force it upon them. He quoted Senator HAMMOND's famous slur on the working people of the North, whom he had characterized as "mud sills," but BRODERICK, who rebuked the sentiment, now lay cold in his grave, and he who told HAMMOND, "Sir, you had better make your bed in hell or over a burning volcano than utter such sentiments by the side of National Democrats," was considered unworthy of as high a position as HAMMOND held in the Democratic party. [Applause.] The negro question had now become the only test for that party. It was a legitimate inference that if the Constitution carried Slavery into the Territories, it also carried it into the States, and some prominent Southern men had already declared that the laws against the Slave-trade were an interference in State Sovereignty.

He reviewed the alleged corruptions in the present National Administration with regard to the coal contracts, and the building of sloops of war, and exposed the complicity of the President in those matters. He reviewed and advocated the Republican position on the Homestead bill, and in conclusion strenuously urged the voters of Connecticut to recognize the importance of the coming contest, and whatever might be their principles, to perform their duty as men and citizens by depositing their ballots on the day of election.

The meeting was altogether quite enthusiastic, and will no doubt tend to bring out the full vote of the town next Monday.

I have heard that Senator DOUGLAS will enter the campaign and follow Senator WILSON—but am inclined to look upon it as a hoax.

O., JR.

Sharp Work Among the Yankee Politicians—Cute Dodges of the Wire-Pullers—Sayings and Doings in New-Haven—The Calumnies About Yale College—Sketches of Candidates.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, March 27, 1860.

"The TIMES' correspondent's view of the Connecticut campaign strikes me as eminently non-committal," said a prominent Republican politician to me this morning. "That's just what it is intended to be," said I. "I do not consider it the province of a correspondent to pervert the record of current events by placing constructions upon them which are insulting to the intelligent reader. I aim to acquaint the reading public with such facts as can be gathered from both sides, together with the speeches in explanation thereof, as their respective champions choose to advance, without presuming to set myself up as prosecuting attorney, judge and jury, when I am only clerk of the court." Aside from the opinions of rabid partizans, it is my impression that the public sentiment of New-England, so far as it troubles itself about the matter, cordially approves this conservative, and for that reason novel feature of the TIMES' policy.

After my fruitless journey to Ridgefield, in search of Senator WILSON, I concluded to visit the city of savans, firemen's riots, jolly students, elms, and the Republican State Committee, with the purpose of viewing the State canvass from this point. Here the Republican organization has its centre, and from this point radiate the wires which ramify the Republican forces throughout the State. I found the State Committee in a state of intense anxiety for the fate of New-Haven City. It appears that they have a fashion of making "freemen," or completing the qualifications of voters, by means of certain oaths before qualified Commissioners, to support the Constitution of the State, and of the United States. The room in which this oath must necessarily be taken was, however, so crowded with the Democracy, continually, and the Republican embryo freemen had so much difficulty in taking the oath, that fears were entertained that many of the Republican forces would be excluded. Then there was a rumor that the Commissioners intended to adjourn immediately upon finishing the manufacture of Democratic freemen. Various remedies were proposed—among others the strong arms of the "Wide-Awakes" and the transportation of the embryo Republican "freemen" to other districts.

Another cute trick of the Democracy here, was the hiring of all the public halls of note, so that the Republicans were obliged to build a temporary court, similar to those already described in my letters from Hartford. I was informed, by the way, that the Hartford Republicans headed off the Democrats in some of their preparations for the reception of Mayor WOOD this evening. It appears that the Democracy deputed a man to proceed to one of the towns on the New-Haven road, and contract at a certain factory for a specified number of torches. The Republicans hearing of this, likewise dispatched a messenger, who succeeded in giving the order on behalf of his friends about two minutes before the Democratic representative arrived. These sharp operations will convey some idea of the plan upon which the canvass is conducted.

I am informed that the statement that Yale College has lost the patronage of Southern students on account of its Abolition proclivities is a gross calumny. The catalogue shows a larger number of Southern students than ever before, while, whatever may be the proclivities of the professors, they certainly are not prominently identified with either of the political parties.

As in other parts of the State, the canvass here is hot, owing to the close vote. There are about six thousand votes in the city, yet the Democrats, who are generally dormant, have an average majority of but about one hundred. In the district which is composed of New-Haven and Middlesex Counties, at the last election, WOODRUFF, Republican, was elected by 322 majority, owing mainly to his personal popularity; while PRATT, the Democratic candidate for Governor, received a majority of 238. Yet FREMONT, in 1856, polled 584 votes more than BUCHANAN.

Both parties now feel confident of carrying the District. Good Republican authority informs me that their informal canvass, after allowing 2,200 doubtful votes to the Democracy, leaves about 1,200 Republican majority, and that the Democratic unofficial canvass foots up over 800 majority for the Democratic ticket. These figures sufficiently illustrate the gross inaccuracies of such estimates. They do not, however, impair my belief in the strong probabilities of a Republican victory.

Upon inquiry I learn that the appointments for Hon. F. P. BLAIR, Senator WILSON and N. P. BANKS, published in the newspapers, have been made without the concurrence of the State Committee. Mr. WILSON's appointments are confined to Fairfield County, according to one authority from the Hon. Senator's choice, and, according to another, because his ultra sentiments should be confined to strongly Republican districts.

Both parties held meetings here to-night. The Republicans were addressed by Hon. CHARLES CASE, of Indiana, in the huge "camp" capable of accommodating 4,000 to 5,000 persons, which was nearly filled. The speech was similar to, if not the same, already reported by me from Ridgefield. The ill construction of the room prevented the speaker being heard by all, but his address was received with marked favor. The Democracy assembled in the old Presbyterian Church in Fair Haven, over the bridge, where about 700 persons were addressed by Mr. J. H. BOND. This gentleman took the ground that SEWARD, WEED & Co. first agitated the Slavery question by refusing to endorse the compromise of 1850; that CLAY, WEBSTER and DOUGLAS together repealed the Missouri Compromise, and that the history of the Government shows that Congress has never legislated with regard to Slavery in the Territories since 1820. He favored, to its fullest extent, the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, and received such applause at the hands of his audience as indicated that the Douglas element greatly preponderated. Indeed I see no reason to change my opinion that the Douglas wing of the Democracy is decidedly the stronger in the State. They have an overwhelming majority of the Charleston delegation.

PERSONNEL OF THE CONNECTICUT CANDIDATES.

An apt illustration of the manner in which this campaign has been conducted is seen in the fact that for a long time I failed to become familiar with the personal history of the candidates. Oft was the reply, "Anybody will tell you," but the fact was, nobody knew. Especially was this the case with the Republicans, to whom I applied. They appeared to be more interested in Kansas, DOUGLAS, SEWARD, and Presidential prospects than in the personal history of the candidates for whom they were working for dear life.

Col. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, of Hartford, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has been a favorite son of Connecticut. He has served in the Mexican war, with honor, five terms as Governor of the State, and as Minister to St. Petersburg, under the last Administration. His manners are quite plain and unpretending, yet he has a cordial, friendly and perhaps jovial greeting for all who choose to address him. Socially he has troops of friends, who consider him one of the jolliest Governors ever known. The battle-cry of the party in his favor is, "Forward, the Ninth." The origin of this is in consequence of his having promptly taken command of Col. RANSOM's detachment, at the battle of Chapultepec, when Col. RANSOM fell—and with the utterance of that command, pressing on, amid the hottest of the fight, and planting the American flag on the walls of the fortress.

Hon. W. A. BUCKINGHAM, the Republican candidate for Governor, who has now held that office two terms, has been equally successful in the arts of peace. He has lived at Norwich, and amassed quite a fortune from the proceeds of the manufacture of India-rubber shoes under the Goodyear patent, having control of an important branch of the celebrated shoe monopoly. He has been prominent in educational movements in Norwich, and was one of the Fremont electors in '56. His first political position, however, was that of Governor, which he holds at present.

Hon. JAMES E. ENGLISH, the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, is a native of New-Haven, 48 years of age. He was apprenticed to a builder and architect, and subsequently engaged in various mercantile and manufacturing enterprises with success. He has been Selectman ten times, an unsuccessful candidate for Mayor of New-Haven, and in 1855 was elected to the State House of Representatives, being the first Democrat that had represented New-Haven for twenty-two years. He was reelected three terms to the State Senate, and could have been elected again if he wished. He is said to be a gentleman of wealth as well as of ability.

JULIUS CATLIN, of Hartford, the Republican nominee for the same office, has now held the place two years. He is a retired merchant of considerable respectability. He was an active Democrat in '54, next turned up as an American, and in '56 was on the Fremont electoral ticket.

NATHANIEL B. STEVENS, the Democratic nominee for Secretary of State, is a resident of Norfolk, Litchfield County, and is but 37 years of age. He has been Postmaster under POLK, Judge of Probate, County Commissioner, Justice of the Peace for 16 years, and an unsuccessful candidate for several offices. He has great personal popularity.

JOHN BOYD, of Winchester, the Republican nominee for the same office, is an old Free-Soiler, and frequently has been defeated on that ticket. He graduated at Yale in 1821, was a successful merchant, and was finally taken up by the Whigs and sent to the State Senate. He was elected to the Senate in 1854, and was among the first to join the Republican Party. He served as Secretary of State during Gov. BUCKINGHAM's two terms.

THOMAS H. C. KINGSBURY, the Democratic nominee for State Treasurer, was born at New-Orleans in 18[illegible], when his father, Col. JACOB KINGSBURY was stationed at that point. He went to Ohio as a pioneer, and afterwards served as Assessor and County Auditor. He has since 1849 been cultivating the land occupied by his illustrious ancestry for a hundred years, and is much respected. He was an old Clay Whig, but bitterly opposes the Republicans.

LUCIUS J. HENDEE, of Hebron, the Republican candidate for the same office, has served as Paymaster-General of the State, and in the State Legislature. He was an American until that party disappeared, and then turned up among the Republicans. He has already served two terms in the office for which he is re-nominated, and which, it is said, he is eminently qualified to fill.

HORACE TAYLOR, the Democratic nominee for Comptroller, has voted the Democratic ticket since 18[illegible]. He has served in the State Senate three years; has been a teacher, clerk, laborer in a powder mill and axe factory. He commenced life at twenty-one without a dollar, and has, by his own energy and ability, attained his present position.

W. H. BUEL, of Clinton, the Republican nominee for Comptroller, and the present incumbent, has served two years in that office with marked success. His experience in insurance business has aided him much in the discharge of his duties. He is a man of some means, and, I believe, his personal character is above reproach.

So, it will be perceived, the candidates are none of them very objectionable, and the State will not suffer greatly under the administration of either set. So far as I have observed, the question of their fitness appears to be the last thing thought of by either party. The discussion of grave constitutional and judicial questions completely absorbs the consideration of those who, it would seem, ought to have some regard for the matters pertaining directly to State Government. I have about made up my mind that the sooner the all-absorbing question of the Presidency is settled, the better it will be for the country. What a luxury it will be to have four years of peace! But, alas! no sooner will Mr. BUCHANAN's successor be comfortably warm in his seat than the campaign of 1864 will be upon us. Methinks, therefore, it would behoove Connecticut to attend to the State election, and leave the Presidential to the decision of the "Ides of November."

O., JR.

LATEST FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Gatherings of both Parties at Hartford Yesterday—Mayor Wood and Senator Wilson and Corwin before the People.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, March 27.

Both the Republicans and Democrats held rousing meetings here this evening in their respective camps, and without visiting both one might suppose that all Hartford had repaired to either gathering. Such meetings were never before equaled in this city, as both vast edifices were crowded to excess, while thousands were unable to obtain admission. Hon. HENRY WILSON and Hon. TOM. CORWIN addressed the Republicans and Mayor WOOD and Dr. BRADFORD the Democrats.

The streets were crowded until nearly midnight with vast numbers of both parties, together with those who thronged the thoroughfares to witness the exciting spectacle. At the Democratic meeting, Hon. FERNANDO WOOD made the principal speech. He presented himself, he said, for the first time to the people of Hartford. Were they for the Union as it is, or were they willing to relapse into their former condition of unprotected, isolated communities? WEBSTER had declared that if the Northern States refused, willfully and deliberately, to carry into effect the clause of the Constitution relating to the restoration of fugitive slaves, the South would no longer be bound to observe the compact. Had the case referred to by WEBSTER occurred? This and far graver provocation had been given the South. Nearly every Northern State had enacted laws, or proceeded directly to conflict with the Constitution. Mr. WOOD adverted to the action of the authorities in Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Iowa and New-York, with regard to fugitive slaves. When he remembered what had occurred and was hourly occurring in the Free States, he was ready to thank God that the Union still existed. He took pride, as a son of New-York, in demanding on this occasion that the people before him should join him in perpetuating it. He dwelt upon the advantages of the Union, which JOHN BROWN and WENDELL PHILLIPS openly, and WM. H. SEWARD and HENRY WILSON covertly and insidiously, told them must be destroyed. He gloried in being a National Democrat; but he gloried more in being a patriot, and by all that was Democratic and patriotic, he told these men their accursed seed should not bear the desired fruit. If SEWARD or his coadjutors ever sat in the Presidential Chair they would see in the Cabinet, in place of the Websters, Clays and Calhouns of the past, the Wilsons, Phillipses and Garrisons of the present, and then, like MARIUS at Carthage, they might weep over the fallen greatness of the country. But why should this radical change be effected? By supplanting the past policy of the Republic by a new and revolutionary idea. there were no incalculable blessings to humanity proposed, no redressing of great wrongs to the human family, no conferring of lasting benefits on the human race. The Republicans propounded a thesis, glittering and illusive. Their idea was that Slavery was an evil and a curse, and that it should be abolished, if not by immediate legislation, at least by indirect inroads and unconstitutional encroachments. This was grossly unjust. Mr. WOOD defended the position of the Democrat Party, and concluded amid great applause.

THE MOB-SPIRIT IN KENTUCKY—RETURN OF AN EXILE.—Rev. J. G. HANSON, one of the party expelled from Berea, Madison County, Kentucky, by the Pro-Slavery mob, about two months since, has returned thither, and, under date of March 13, writes to the Centerville (Ind.) *Republican* an account of his reception. On Saturday, March 3, he arrived in Berea, and on Monday, the 5th, County Court day, was warned to be off by the following Saturday, or abide the consequences. When he received this notice he was preparing to resume work at his saw-mill. Not succeeding in disposing of it, he remained until Friday, when he bade his friends farewell and started ostensibly for Cincinnati, but took up his abode with a friend in the mountains of Rockcastle County, whence he addressed an appeal against the persecution to which he was subjected. On Saturday a mob of about forty persons, armed with guns, assembled at Berea, where they made furious speeches, but committed no act of violence. On Sunday Mr. HANSON attended Sunday-school in Berea, and preached twice in the church. He is still in that place, and thinks that a reaction has taken place in public sentiment, as he has not as yet been disturbed.

THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES.

ON THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES BY MEANS OF NATURAL SELECTION OR THE PRESERVATION OF FAVORED RACES IN THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE. By CHARLES DARWIN, M. A., etc. London, JOHN MURRAY: Reprint, D. APPLETON & Co.; 1860.

I.

It has been calculated, on data that may be considered as tolerably satisfactory, that the number of specific types of organic life at present existing on the globe considerably exceeds HALF-A-MILLION.

Enormous as this aggregation is, it is at the same time probable that each of the long suite of Geologic ages—all characterized by their own systems of animal and vegetable life—was at least as rich as at present in the number and variety of its organic structures.

Embracing in the imagination this vast *ensemble* of organisms—this ocean of forms amid which creative energy has sported—we realize the magnitude of the problem that seeks to account for the genesis of these millionfold incarnations of life. We touch, in fact, the grand and complex question of the Origin of Species—that mystery of mysteries, as one of our greatest philosophers has styled it.

With regard to this question the doctrine that has long prevailed is, that each species has been independently created. The idea of the *permanence of species* is, in fact, embodied in one shape or another in every definition of the term which has been framed. All the most eminent palæontologists, CUVIER, OWEN and AGASSIZ among them, and all our greatest geologists, LYLE, MURCHISON and the rest, have unanimously, often vehemently, maintained the immutability of species. No article of scientific faith is of more canonical authority, and though some bold speculator like LAMARCK, or some ingenious theorist like the author of the *Vestiges*, has ventured to question the soundness of its basis, yet it has given no outward sign of instability, and is commonly regarded as one of those doctrines which no man altogether in his right senses would set himself seriously to oppose.

Meanwhile, Mr. DARWIN, as the fruit of a quarter of a century of patient observation and experiment, throws out, in a book whose title at least has by this time become familiar to the reading public, a series of arguments and inferences so revolutionary as, if established, to necessitate a radical reconstruction of the fundamental doctrines of natural history.

Mr. DARWIN's mode of accounting for the diversity of the specific forms of organic life, differs alike from the doctrine of LAMARCK, (who made transmutation to depend mainly upon the efforts of the animal,) and from the hypothesis of the author of the *Vestiges* (who found the solution of the problem in the idea of consecutive development.)

It differs also, let us say, in having for its basis some undeniable facts.

Not by dubious speculations on the action of a "chemico-electric" operation on "germinal vesicles," but by the synthesis of a wide series of appreciable and daylight facts in the structure of animals and plants, does Mr. DARWIN sustain his startling theory. Rising from this synthesis, he ascends with the swoop and force of analogy to the august and audacious statement that "all the organic beings which have ever lived on this earth have descended from some one primordial form, into which life was at first breathed!"

It is clear that here is one of the most important contributions ever made to philosophic science; and it is at least behooving on scientists, in the light of the accumulation of evidence which the author has summoned in support of his theory, to reconsider the grounds on which their present doctrine of the origin of species is based.

II.

In the construction of his argument, Mr. DARWIN takes his *point de depart* from the striking modifications which animals and plants are susceptible of undergoing in domestication. The astonishing results achieved by English breeders in the modification of horses, dogs and cattle, furnish him fruitful exemplifications of the amazing versatility of animal structures. Indeed, breeders habitually speak of an animal's organization as something quite plastic, which they can model almost as they please.

But it is in the wonderful variations which domestic pigeons undergo that he finds his most striking illustrations of variation under domesticity. *In re* pigeons, Mr. DARWIN is immense. And really, the diversity of breeds is something astonishing: marked anatomical and physiological characteristics distinguish the various breeds; at least a score of pigeons might be selected which, if shown to an ornithologist, and he were told that they were wild birds, would certainly be ranked by him as well-defined species, and some even as distinct genera; and yet, great as the differences are between the breeds, it is the universal opinion of naturalists that all have descended from the Rock pigeon!

The key to this production of varieties under domestication is found in man's power of accumulative selection: nature gives successive variations: man *adds them up*—such is DARWIN's striking expression—in certain directions useful to him.

Is it not plain that this *capacity for undergoing such modifications* exhibits an elasticity of constitution which would equally tend to adapt these animals to varieties of natural conditions, and thus to originate diversified races which would perpetuate themselves without man's interference?

Species, then, are to some extent, and sometimes to a quite remarkable extent, variable—modifiable. There is a certain versatility in animal structures. They are more or less flexible—more or less plastic.

One of the chief powers in this tragedy of transmutation, this new diviner finds in the Struggle for Existence—an expression which he employs in a large and metaphorical sense.

A struggle for existence inevitably follows from the high geometrical ratio of increase which is common to all organic beings. There is no exception to the rule that every organic being naturally increases at so high a rate that, if not destroyed, the earth would soon be covered by the progeny of a single pair. Even slow-breeding man has doubled in twenty-five years, and at this rate, in a few thousand years, there would literally not be standing-room for his progeny. Of this prodigious capacity of increase Mr. DARWIN furnishes a copious series of illustration; but one of the most striking that has ever come under our notice is one which he does not give, and which we recall in LINNÆUS. The Aphides, or plant-lice, have been found to propagate so rapidly that in the course of a few months, if all interference were excluded, no fewer than 1,000,000,000,000,000,000 would be evolved from a single individual—an amount which only becomes conceivable when we learn that this mass of life would weigh somewhere about as much as *five hundred millions* of stout men!

Such is DARWIN's doctrine of the Struggle for Existence. Far more individuals being produced than can possibly survive, there must in every case be a struggle for existence, either one individual with another of the same species, or with the individuals of a distinct species, or with the physical conditions of life.

It is the doctrine of MALTHUS applied with manifold force to the whole animal and vegetable kingdoms.

The law of the Struggle for Existence Mr. DARWIN finds the key to many secret facts in the economy of nature. He records many striking instances of how complex and unexpected are the checks and relations between organic beings, which have to struggle together in the same country. By what a web of complex relations are plants and animals most remote in the scale of nature bound together! How, for example, could the domestic cats in any village be imagined to determine the frequency of certain flowers in that district? Mr. DARWIN shall make answer in his own words:

"I have reason to believe that humble-bees are indispensable to the fertilization of the heartsease. Hence I have very little doubt that if the whole genus of humble-bees became extinct or very rare in England, the heartsease and red clover would become very rare, or wholly disappear. The number of humble-bees in any district depends in a great degree on the number of field-mice, which destroy their combs and nests; and Mr. H. NEWMAN, who has long attended to the habits of humble-bees, believes that 'more than two thirds of them are thus destroyed all over England.' Now the number of mice is largely dependent, as every one knows, on the number of cats; and Mr. NEWMAN says, 'Near villages I have found the nests of humble-bees more numerous than elsewhere, which I attribute to the number of cats that destroy the mice!'"

One would think, in reading Mr. DARWIN's string of sequences, that the ingenious author of the "House that Jack Built" had intended to imbue the infant mind with a knowledge of high scientific truths: for the whole may be expressed, after the fashion of the immortal legend, in the following concise runic: "This is the old woman, that kept the cat, that ate the mouse, that killed the humble-bees, that fertilized the clover!"

In the midst of this constant and complex struggle for existence, there is a formative principle ever at work modifying the structure of organized beings. This, Mr. DARWIN calls the law of Natural Selection. The doctrine of Natural Selection is the radical thought of the book.

We have seen that there is something plastic in all organisms—a certain versatility, susceptible of producing varieties from species, susceptible of modifying the structure to a certain extent. We have also seen that man, by selection, can certainly produce great results, and can adapt organic beings to his own uses, through the accumulation of slight but useful variations, given to him by the hand of Nature.

Nature is constantly at work doing the same thing. Whatever variation occurring among the individuals of any species of animals or plants is in any way advantageous in the struggle for existence, will give to those individuals an advantage over their fellows, which will be inherited by their offspring until the modified variety supplants the parent species. By the steady accumulation, during long ages of time, of slight differences, each in some way beneficial to the individual, arise the various modifications of structure by which the countless forms of animal and vegetable life are distinguished from each other.

It may be said that Natural Selection is daily and hourly scrutinizing, throughout the world, every variety, even the slightest—rejecting that which is bad, preserving and adding up all that is good; silently and insensibly working, whenever and wherever opportunity offers, at the improvement of each organic being. We see nothing of these slow changes in progress, until the hand of time has marked the lapse of ages, and then so imperfect is our view into long past geological epochs, that we only see that the forms of life are now different from what they formerly were.

Through this long-continued course of modification, Mr. DARWIN has it that the slight differences characteristic of varieties of the same species tend to be augmented into the greater differences characteristic of species of the same genus.

But what are the real relations of varieties to species? Mr. DARWIN puts in the strongest light the fact that there is no absolute difference between these, but that they shade off into each other. Well marked varieties he regards as simply "incipient species" and species he looks upon as just strongly-marked and well-defined varieties. Few well-marked and well-known varieties can be named which have not been ranked as species by at least some competent judges. Certainly no clear line of demarcation has as yet been drawn between species and sub-species, and again between sub-species and well-marked varieties. These differences blend into each other in an insensible series: and a series impresses the mind with the idea of an actual passage.

From this point Mr. DARWIN advances to the examination of the Laws of Variation.

And here he frankly confesses our ignorance is profound. Not in one case out of a hundred can we pretend to assign any reason why this or that part differs, more or less, from the same part in the parents. But Mr. DARWIN maintains that, wherever we have the means of instituting a comparison, the same laws appear to have acted in producing the lesser differences between varities of the same species, and the greater differences between species of the same genus.

Among efficient causes, however, he numbers the external conditions of life, as climate, food, &c. Habit in producing constitutional differences, and use in strengthening, and disuse in weakening and diminishing organs, seem to have been more potent in their effects. Homologous parts tend to vary in the same way, and homologous parts tend to cohere.

Among the subtlest of the Laws of Variation is the principle of correlation of growth—a most important subject, most imperfectly understood. According to this doctrine the whole organization is so tied together during its growth and development, that when slight variations in any one part occur, other parts become modified. An instance of this is seen in the correspondence in length between the jaws and limbs, thus verifying the doctrine in transcendental anatomy that the lower jaw is homologous with the limbs. In monstrosities, the correlations between quite distinct parts are very curious, and many whimsical instances are given in GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE's great work (*Anomalies*.) What can be more singular than the relation between blue eyes and deafness in cats, and the tortoise-shell color with the female sex; or again, the relation between the hair and teeth in the naked Turkish dog—though here probably homology comes into play?

"It is interesting," says Mr. DARWIN, "to contemplate an entangled bank, clothed with many plants of many kinds, with worms crawling through the damp earth, with birds singing on the bushes, and with various insects flitting about." In this doctrine all these elaborately constructed forms, so different from each other, and dependent on each other in so complex a manner, are looked upon as being produced by laws acting round us. These laws, taken in the largest sense, being Growth with Reproduction; Inheritance, which is almost implied by reproduction; Variability, from the indirect and direct action of the external conditions of life, and from use and disease; a rate of increase so high as to lead to a Struggle for Life, and as a consequence to Natural Selection, entailing divergence of character, and extinction of less-improved forms.

Such is Mr. DARWIN's theory. Easy enough to state, it is impossible to give within much less space than the author has himself employed any idea of the mass of argument and illustration by which this startling theory is sustained and defended. The book is indeed, as he declares, "one long argument," and the theory can only be fully appreciated by patiently following the many consecutive and collateral lines of evidence which he converges on the illustration of a doctrine which is with him manifestly a profound conviction.

III.

Shall we frankly declare that, after the most deliberate consideration of Mr. DARWIN's arguments, we remain unconvinced?

The book is full of a most interesting and impressive series of minor verifications; but he fails to show the points of junction between these, and no where rises to complete logical statement.

The difficulties, of course, are enormous. This he frankly acknowledges. "Some of them are so grave that to this day I can never reflect on them without being staggered." Such are his own *naïve* and noble words.

He thinks, however, they are more apparent than real. We fear they are very real. To us insurmountable.

Ten times the space given to this article would not suffice for any adequate treatment of this vast and complicated subject. In a very general way, though, we may touch on a few topics. To this and every hypothesis which assumes the gradual transition from species to species, from genus to genus, geology opposes the irrefragable fact of the utter absence of all transitional links, and the clean and clear identity of specific forms. As on Mr. DARWIN's theory an interminable number of intermediate forms must have existed, linking together all the species in each group by gradations as fine as our present varieties, we have a perfect right to ask, why do we not see these linking forms all around us? Why are not all organic beings blended together in an inextricable chaos?

Mr. DARWIN answers this difficulty by urging the extreme imperfection of the geological record. That the geological record is imperfect all will admit; but few will be inclined to admit that it is imperfect to the degree Mr. DARWIN's doctrine requires.

This draft on the imagination of millionfold transitional organisms to fill up the hiati between fossil species, is succeeded by a hypothesis still more startling. For, unhappily for the theory, when we go back even to the first apparition of life in the palæozoic rocks of the Silurian system, we find ourselves among organic structures specifically just as distinct as those our dredgers now take off our coasts. To obtain a background for this abrupt appearance of distinct types, his theory postulates that "before the lowest Silurian stratum was deposited, long periods elapsed—as long as, or probably far longer than, the whole interval from the Silurian age to the present day; and that during these vast but quite unknown periods of time, the world swarmed with living creatures."

To the question why we do not find records of these vast primordial periods, Mr. DARWIN fairly admits that he "can give no satisfactory answer," but tries to satisfy the inquirer by the assurance that his witnesses are all submerged! At a period immeasurably antecedent to the Silurian epoch, he affirms, continents may have existed where oceans are now spread out, and clear and open seas may have existed where our continents now stand. Nor should we be justified in assuming that if, for instance, the bed of the Pacific Ocean were now converted into a continent, we should there find formations older than the Silurian strata, and in those formations, one after another, throughout millions of ages, the successive forms of the primitive fauna and flora were silently entombed.

Amid this pile of unsupported conjecture there is but one consideration that we may profitably keep in mind—that it is an admission in Geology that the absence of all organic remains in a particular deposit is no proof whatever that animal life did not abundantly exist during the whole period of that deposit. An azoic *rock* is no necessary proof of an azoic *period*. It is even a doctrine of the most advanced school of English Geologists, that the fossils of the Silurian formation are by no means to be regarded as the first apparition of organic life, and the present writer had an opportunity last Summer, in company with Sir WM. LOGAN, of examining a fossil from the Laurentian rocks of Canada—far older than the Silurian strata—which if it holds its authenticity, must be the intimation of a new and elder world of organic forms, into which research and induction may yet be prolonged.

The fundamental limitation of Mr. DARWIN's theory springs from a fact in his own mental structure. He is but a *Naturalist*. Of that lofty series of speculations embracing the doctrine of Homologies, Embryology and Unity of Type, he seems ignorant in any profound sense. It is only, we apprehend, by converging the prophetic omens and intuitions from these grand reaches of science that light can be thrown on the mysterious problem of the Origin of Life. OKEN has profoundly remarked that "the animal system cannot be arbitrarily disposed of according to this or that organ, just as it may chance to meet the eye, but only in accordance with the rigid prescripts of the animal body's genesis."

The conception of the Unity of Nature passed like a new spirit into science, at the opening of the present century. It is one of those flaming thoughts the soul projects—splendid prophecies that become the light of all our science and all our day. Applied, within these few years, by St. HILAIRE, OKEN, CARUS, SERRES, OWEN, to Anatomy, it has revealed a sublime unity of design and composition throughout the whole hierarchy of animate organisms. GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE formuled it in the grand conception that *there is but one animal*. Embryology has developed the doctrine that all animals resemble each other in their early stages, and Transcendental Anatomy reveals that the higher orders of animals pass through transitory embryonic stages, that are the permanent *states* of the lower classes. Polyp, mollusk, turtle, fish, bird, are successive incarnations of that divine idea that finds its latest vestment in the glorious garb of the human form.

IV.

But it would be to fail to extract the best uses of this book, to expect a finality. Its best suggestion is to show us how far we are from the possibility of any finality. Of how many things are we ignorant. "And we do not know how ignorant we are," adds Mr. DARWIN.

No one ought to feel surprise at much remaining as yet unexplained in regard to the origin of life. Think of the baffling problem it presents—the sphinx-riddle of life, the mother-mystery ever environing us! "It is good clearly to understand," said MALEBRANCHE, and with a very deep meaning, "that there are some things utterly incomprehensible." Indeed, considering the limitations of science, what is there for the wisest but to work in the spirit of the Shakspearean utterance:

> "In Nature's infinite Book of Secrecy
> *A little* I can read."

But while it seems to our apprehension that, in the very nature of things, the problem of life yet remains to receive epic statement, we at the same time look upon the contribution of Mr. DARWIN as a most legitimate and successful attempt to extend the domain of science—as, indeed, the most important of modern contributions to philosophic zoology.

And in respect of the great spinal thought of Mr. DARWIN's theory, we are persuaded that the doctrine of progressive modification by Natural Selection, will give a new direction to inquiry into the real genetic relationship of species, existing and extinct,—will, in fact, make a revolution in Natural History.

It will give a new and sure basis of classification. Indeed, this grand fact of the grouping of all organic beings seems inexplicable on any other theory. Read the interminable disputes of the naturalists as to what are species and what varieties, and you will see what a scientific chaos classification up to this day is. How the cumbersome catalogues of species increase! Meanwhile the difficulties increase, also, instead of diminishing with the extension of their researches.

That is a great fact, too, which Mr. DARWIN so impressively teaches—the imperfection of the geological record—and must go largely to modify existing palæontologic conceptions.

And what a vast background he lights up! What flowing æons mark the ascent from the Silurian Mollusks to man—gulfs of time over which the mind grows dizzy in the attempt to gaze, and we feel the shiver of eternity pass over us! It is well to feed the mind with this sense of the amplitude of time, as a counter-agent of our petty and contracted chronologies.

It is the leading idea of modern science that we need not go in search of any other causes than those which are at present in action, for an explanation of the phenomena of Nature. Modern geology has banished the notion of sudden cataclysms, by showing that the same agencies are now at work which have brought about all the wonders of the up-piling of the strata of the globe. We are thus introduced into the grand idea of growth—of the enormous effect of existing agencies, when spread over a great period of time.

DARWIN puts himself abreast these same tendencies. And just as LYELL has banished from Geology the notion of sudden cataclysms, DARWIN threatens to banish from Zoology the notion of sudden creations. Together, we feel justified in saying, they have laid the foundation of one of the mightiest changes in philosophical thought. It is certainly more in accordance with our ideas of the philosophy of causation to believe that the entire hierarchy of animate organisms are the result of the continuity of one mode of operation throughout the whole period that has elapsed since life was first introduced into our planet. It harmonizes better with our highest ideas of divine foresight, to believe that the scheme of evolution was originally made so perfect as to require no subsequent interference. We have no sympathy with those who, to use the admirable language of BADEN POWELL—"behold the Deity more clearly in the dark than in the light—in confusion, interruption and catastrophe, *more* than in order, continuity and progress."

V.

The most important contribution to modern thought is undoubtedly the indirect teachings of physical science. For, magnificent though the direct teachings be, the indirect are perhaps still more wonderful: the former have relation but to the material world, while the latter influence the whole of man's speculative activity. Indeed the only part of science that can ever profoundly touch the great laity are its glorious indirections—its grand out-croppings of truth. In this regard there is much for science yet to attain: science needs literature just as much as literature needs science. He is the master of science who makes his facts but initial, leading to heights where new vistas open in flashes of beauty and repose. It is a significant fact that certain propositions recommend themselves and find acceptance even though not fortified by authority. They seem to find metaphysical support and interior warranties. Who can fail to see that such doctrines as the Nebular hypothesis, the doctrine of Development, &c., aside altogether from their scientific validity, have an indirect import to the culture, far more potent than all their direct bearings?

It would seem as if the doctrine of "attractions proportioned to destinies" held equally true in science as in sociology. HARVEY's discovery of the circulation of the blood is recorded to have found acceptance from no physician over forty years old. Perhaps DARWIN felt that to his own theory some such elective affinities might apply. "I look," says he, towards the close of the volume, "with confidence to the future, to young and rising naturalists, who will be able to view both sides of the question with impartiality."

In that future, to which he looks forward, he will not, we apprehend, be regarded as having drawn the cosmic circle of life, but rather as having indicated one of its arcs. At all events, it seems to be a historic law that the greater portion of truths in the theory of nature first appear as purple mirages—ruddy and auroral streaks gilding the matin of man's mind; but the appointed time duly brings up the perfect thought, fraught with the wealth of invisible climes, and flooding the age with the sunlight of science.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

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160 do.........b60.	100	100 do	23
100 do.........b30	99¾	200 do.........b60	23⅛
50 do.........	99¾	500 do	23⅜
50 do.........s30	99½	200 do.........b60	23¾
1,800 N. Y. Cen. R..s30	75	300 Chic. & R. I. R....s5	65¾
300 do.........s30	74¾	150 do	65⅝
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50 do.........b10.	100	37 do	88
100 N. Y. C. R.....s10	74¾	350 Chic. & R. Isl R....	65¼
15 do.........b30	75	50 do.........b60	65¾
250 do	74¾	100 do	65⅛
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50 Clev. & Tol. R.	21		

TUESDAY, March 27—P. M.

We have to report continued firmness on the Stock Exchange on most of the Share and Bond list. The principal exception to-day is New-York Central stock, which, under the pending decision at Albany on the tax question, is barely supported. Several considerable sellers came in to-day, at 75 @74⅞ ₩ cent., and the closing quotations this afternoon fell off to 74⅝@74⅞ ₩ cent., as against 75 yesterday afternoon. No definite information was received to-day from the Legislature, but an impression was attempted on the street to the effect that the decision on the pending tax-bill would be less favorable than anticipated. The Western Shares were higher by 2 ₩ cent. on Cleveland and Toledo, and ¼@½ ₩ cent. on Michigan Southern than the advance reported yesterday, under a very large demand for the former, and a steady inquiry for the latter. Michigan Central, Galena, Illinois Central and Rock Island were steady. The last-named closed 65¼ sales. The dividend question is yet undetermined, but a quorum of the Managers is expected to meet to-morrow, Wednesday, when a resumption of dividends upon the stock no doubt will be voted, and at a rate likely to be fully sustained, if not exceeded hereafter. The movement in the shares of the Michigan Southern Company, heretofore ascribed to the purpose of a new party to control the April election, is now continued and rather strenghtened, from day to day, on the assured knowledge that the control in question has been secured, and that the new policy will be to reduce the whole incumbrance upon the property in Bonds and Shares to about twelve million dollars, equally divided, so as to secure after full reorganization 7 ₩ cent. on the former, and at least 8 ₩ cent. on the latter, on a minimum traffic of $1,900,000 ₩ annum, allowing one million dollars for all charges, exclusive of interest and dividends; that is:

7 ₩ cent. on $6,000,000 mortgage............	$420,000
8 ₩ cent. on $6,000,000 capital............	480,000
Together, a net income of............	$900,000

The amount of minor mortgage bonds, plain bonds, floating debt, guaranteed shares and common shares to be consolidated on an equitable scale into $6,000,000 capital stock, is something like twelve or twelve and a half millions. We are not advised of the particulars of the sealing process, which will be submitted by the new management in the event of their coming into the full control of the property, but presume that, as between the two classes of stock, the value of the guaranteed will be rated at about double the common shares. Pacific Mail shares advanced to par. The Panama shares were steady. The February traffic of the Company shows $163,500, against $92,000 same month last season. The State Stocks were steady. Missouris opened firm at 81, but fell off this afternoon to 80⅞ ₩ cent. The advices from Jefferson City and St. Louis to-day are to the effect that the recent grant of aid to the Railways will become a law by the lapse of ten days after the presentation to the Governer for approval. Tennessee sixes are a fraction lower. The $300,000 new loan by the State of North Carolina, in renewal of an out-standing debt, has been taken at home, as the rate of 96 ₩ cent., the best bid from this City being about 93½ ₩ cent. The Railway Bonds to-day were generally firm, and but few parcels of the leading descriptions offered. City Bank Stocks also firm. The general market at the close quite steady.

The Exchange market for the *Asia* to-morrow, closes 108⅝@108⅞ ₩ cent. on London; f.5.18¾ @f.5.17½ on Paris; a fair business done to-day with scarcely a shade of variation in the rates or tone of the market. In Discounts, we hear of August and September indorsed paper done as low as 5½ ₩ cent. outside of Bank, and October bills at 6 ₩ cent. Prime short acceptances, 5@5½ ₩ cent. Demand Loans, 5@6 ₩ cent. The steamer to-morrow will take a few hundred thousand dollars in Gold bars.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports, (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week.......	$1,344,083	$1,725,436	$1,688,836
Previously reported.	12,547,127	11,547,852	17,089,024
Since Jan. 1........	$13,891,210	$13,273,288	$18,777,860

The following was to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office:

Total receipts............	$148,304 89
Payments............	71,102 12
Balance............	8,020,608 49

The receipts include $146,000 for Customs.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	March 19.	March 26.	March 19.	March 26.
Philadelphia.....	3,465,000	3,516,000	637,000	620,000
North America...	2,797,317	2,834,785	538,814	617,478
Farm. & Mech....	3,899,895	3,972,254	806,698	754,914
Commercial......	1,527,000	1,556,000	205,000	274,000
Mechanics'......	1,765,330	1,900,803	276,170	215,625
N. Liberties.....	1,446,050	1,390,000	296,000	307,000
Southwark.......	962,636	979,085	204,654	204,270
Kensington......	817,475	807,437	151,926	168,359
Penn Township..	833,891	825,439	189,392	155,655
Western........	1,425,880	1,474,281	396,046	388,850
Manuf. & Mech..	1,148,250	1,149,920	138,395	127,830
Commerce........	588,176	619,241	197,730	213,493
Girard..........	2,134,769	2,142,869	319,017	344,239
Tradesmen's.....	559,092	574,119	108,229	103,468
Consolidation....	495,049	505,072	88,799	88,413
City............	795,611	813,334	170,910	176,919
Commonwealth..	468,996	479,653	143,190	119,845
Corn Exchange..	432,864	428,957	86,765	86,611
Union...........	530,842	546,970	89,917	107,873
Total.........	26,043,772	26,405,229	4,962,534	5,060,274

BANKS.	DEPOSITS.		CIRCULATION.	
	March 19.	March 26.	March 19.	March 26.
Philadelphia.....	1,663,000	1,695,000	259,000	297,000
North America..	1,734,179	1,764,369	236,425	237,945
Farm. & Mech...	2,780,311	2,704,163	398,530	396,865
Commercial......	737,000	772,000	143,000	146,000
Mechanics'......	950,600	915,903	154,170	154,970
N. Liberties.....	947,000	904,000	142,000	151,000
Southwark.......	661,636	685,718	108,420	104,490
Kensington......	565,835	555,240	129,930	130,445
Penn Township..	566,259	552,311	90,810	97,675
Western.........	913,034	924,410	126,185	124,250
Manuf. & Mech..	618,000	592,455	112,390	116,240
Commerce........	493,272	451,696	98,545	99,032
Girard..........	994,431	1,001,177	201,865	194,525
Tradesmen's.....	400,011	326,362	79,242	80,200
Consolidation....	286,042	28[illegible],521	95,055	97,285
City............	472,191	464,460	101,310	102,680
Commonwealth..	333,425	316,516	123,045	130,970
Corn Exchange..	297,869	292,680	107,831	124,569
Union...........	280,467	282,283	87,080	87,240
Total.........	15,693,622	15,583,209	2,784,773	2,858,812

The Supreme Court of the United States, in term at Washington, has affirmed, unanimously, as we learn, the judgment of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Ohio, in favor of the validity of the indorsement of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Company on $400,000 of the 7 ₩ cent. Bonds of the Columbus and Piqua Company, now bankrupt. This final decision is, in every sense, a just and righteous one, though nothing more than the Cleveland and Columbus Company ought, in a proper spirit, to have anticipated, when at the instance of two or three of their repudiating stockholders, they attempted in 1856 to shirk this responsibility under color of an injunction before the Courts. The judgment of the Supreme Court is that the indorsement is valid, and that the overdue coupons must be paid and all subsequent coupons provided for, as though the obligation was an original undertaking by the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Company. The principal and accrued interest on the debt is (or will be on 1st April) about $540,000, and from our knowledge of the leading Directors of the Company we are inclined to believe that no further difficulty will be interposed to the full and prompt recognition of the obligation. The stock of the Company, which is a regular paying 10 ₩ cent. investment, has, in a certain sense, been under a cloud ever since the act of repudiation of their indorsement was resolved upon under pressure of the two or three stockholders who sued out the injunction, and has been selling at 88@90 ₩ cent., while the New-Jersey Transportation, New-Haven and Hartford, and other concerns paying no higher rate of dividend, have been and are considerably above par. We, therefore, look to see the *credit* of the shares of the Company, if not the price, improve on the final settlement of this vexed question, or as soon thereafter as provision is made for the arrearage of interest due on the indorsed Bonds.

The annual meeting of the Delaware and Hudson Company took place to-day, when Messrs. John Wurts, Silas Holmes, Wm. S. Herriman, Charles N. Talbot, Edward J. Woolsey, G. Talbot Olyphant, Robert Ray, Samuel B. Schieffelin, Abiel A. Low, Robert L. Kennedy, John Schenck, James M. Halsted and Le Grand B. Cannon were reëlected as the Board of Management for the ensuing year, and the General Balance Sheet and Annual Account for the year ending 15th instant were presented. It will be noticed that the net result of the account for the year, exclusive of interest on the moderate debt of the Company, is $618,210, equal to 8¼ ₩ cent. on the capital of $7,500,000, or one and a quarter ₩ cent. in excess of the cash dividends paid within the year.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON COMPANY, MARCH, 1860.

Canal............		$6,184,615 72
Railroad and Equipment............		1,792,829 40
Coal lands and other real estate........		756,128 80
Canal boats, barges, steamboats, machinery, tools, &c............		362,870 93
Sinking Fund for redemption of Bonds.		75,000 00
Mortgages receivable........	$68,339 44	
Bills and accounts receivable........	355,588 78	
Cash and demand loans.....	82,341 93	
Coal on hand at New-York, Rondout and Honesdale, with advances on business of 1860........	669,677 95—	175,948 10
Total............		$10,347,392 95
Capital Stock............		$7,500,000 00
Seven per cent bonds............		900,000 00
Mortgages payable........	$141,723 09	
Bills payable........	630,250 00	
Bills payable, 1861........	262,928 49	
Due depositors........	126,725 25—	1,161,625 83
Profit and loss account............		785,766 12
Total............		$10,347,392 95
To Coal on hand March 1, 1859........		$221,611 30
To Mining Coal........		435,086 73
To Railroad transportation and repairs..		331,158 08
To Canal repairs and superintendance..		227,595 41
To Freight of coal to Rondout........		468,939 94
To Labor and expenses at Rondout.......		58,677 51
To Rent, salaries, current expenses, &c. New-York office........		37,545 74
To Coal-yard and Harbor expenses, taxes, interest, &c........		223,141 49
Balance............		618,210 76
Total............		$2,624,886 96
By sales of coal to March 1, 1860........		$1,831,050 15
By canal and railroad tolls collected....		311,597 79
By Profits of barges &c........		53,730 72
By Coal on hand at Honesdale, Weymart, Rondout and New-York........		428,508 30
Total............		$2,624,886 96
Balance............		618,210 76

The Indiana State Auditor's report for 1859 shows an important increase in the taxable valuation of the State. The valuation is as follows:

The total valuation of all taxable as returned in 1859, is............	$435,367,862
In 1858 it was............	318,204,964
Total increase............	$117,162,898
The number of acres appraised in the State is............	22,149,396

The earnings of the Rock Island Railroad for the third week of March were:

1860............	$19,699
1859............	17,622
Increase............	$2,077

The Exchange market at New-Orleans on Friday last, March 23, is thus noticed in the *Picayune*:

"Clear Sterling bills, 108@108⅛@108¼; bills with shipping documents attached, 107@107½@107¾; francs. f.5.17½@f.5.22½ ₩ dollar; sixty-day bills on New-York, &c., 1@1¼@1½ ₩ cent. discount; sight, 1-16@⅛@¼ ₩ cent. premium."

The *Commercial Advertiser* reports from Pennsylvania:

"The members of the Councils of Pittsburgh appeared before the Supreme Court yesterday, to answer a peremptory *mandamus*, commanding them to make provision for the payment of the interest upon the bonds issued as a subscription to the Chartreux Valley Railroad Company. Five of the members in their return stated their willingness to vote for the tax necessary to make the provision, but were afforded no opportunity to do so through the prevention of an opportunity by the majority. The other members state that they are not advised of the amount of interest due, and have no record or means of ascertaining the same; that, acting upon their several oaths of office, they cannot in conscience undertake to levy and assess a tax on their constituents against their own judgment, and without the consent of the people they represent. They express a willingness in case those opinions are supposed to be inconsistent with their duty to surrender their trust to their constituents, to be delegated anew at their pleasure, to such persons as may conscientiously accept of it, upon such terms as may enable them to conform to the order of the Court in the premises."

The earnings and expenses of the Watertown and Rome Railroad in February were as follows:

EARNINGS.

	1860.	1859.
Passengers............	$9,082 83	[illegible]
Freight............	9,903 26	[illegible]
Mail and Miscellaneous....	1,576 40	[illegible]
Total............	$20,561 49	[illegible]

The Anthracite Coal trade for the week shows a liberal increase in tonnage, so far as the various channels have been opened for the season, while the accounts of diminished stocks from last season and the growing preponderance of the New-York trade over that of Pennsylvania, are especially encouraging. We learn from the Pottsville *Miner's Journal* of Saturday that

"A letter from a coal-dealer in Boston states that the markets were never so bare of Coal as they now are, and predicts a fair business this year, if prices are maintained, which he thinks ought to be. He also states that but little is doing in the trade at present, owing to the high price of freights, which he thinks will soon come down. In the meantime those who are out are receiving small cargoes from New-York to supply their present wants. Such is also the state of the trade at New-York. Many of the dealers are receiving small supplies of from forty to sixty tons from Elizabethport, &c., until they have cleaned up their business for the last year. The Delaware and Raritan Canal is now open, and Coal will go forward from this region direct by water. The Toll and Transportation on the Lehigh Valley Railroad and Jersey Central has been fixed at $2 to Elizabethport. Last year it was $1 90. The rates of toll on the Lehigh Canal and Delaware Division, and also Morris Canals, were not promulgated up to yesterday, but it is understood that the rates will be advanced seven cents over last year's prices on the Lehigh and Delaware Division Canals."

The same authority—which, it will be borne in mind, is the organ of the Schuylkill Coal region—admits that "the Coal firm of VAN DUSEN, NORTON & Co., of Philadelphia, agents for the sale of Lehigh Coal, have been forced to take a wharf at Elizabethport, Bay of New-York, to sell Lehigh Coal, and open an office in New-York. *Nearly all the customers for Lehigh Coal were going to Elizabethport for their supplies*, which forced them into this measure. This, together with the abandoning of the shipping wharves at Bristol, on the Delaware, *shows the course of trade*."

COAL TRADE FOR WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859.		1860.	
	Week.	Total.	Week.	Total.
Phil. and Read. R.	17,798	379,340	32,987	[illegible]
Schuylkill Canal..	6,164	6,953	20,366	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley R..	7,498	145,025	15,486	[illegible]
Scranton, South..	7,965	84,238	14,474	[illegible]
Scranton, North..	3,936	20,865	2,519	[illegible]
Shamokin........	1,462	14,326	1,595	[illegible]
Trevorton........	2,441	22,672		
Broad Top........	1,659	26,272	2,332	34,443
H. Thom. (S. M. C.)	616	1,013	1,288	[illegible]
Lykens Val. C. Co.	194	343	930	[illegible]
Total..........	49,133	701,047	91,816	[illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 27, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been 99 bbls. Ashes, 6,851 bbls. Flour, 3,588 bbls. Corn Meal, 25,520 bushels Corn, 64 bushels Rye, 11,175 bushels Oats, 725 packages Provisions, and 636 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to-day, of 42 bbls. at $5 25 for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported to-day of 250 bags Jamaica at 13c., and 1,500 bags St. Domingo at 12c. ₩ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—About 1,500 bales were disposed of, at unchanged prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ₩ lb....	8	8	8⅛	8¼
Middling ₩ lb....	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Middling Fair ₩ lb	12¼	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜

FISH—Dry Cod are in slack demand, chiefly at from $3 50@$4 ₩ cwt. Mackerel are inquired for, at steady rates. Salmon and Herring exhibit no noticeable changes.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands of Wheat Flour have been freely offered to-day, and prices have tended downward. The demand, however, has been restricted. Sales have been reported of only 5,650 bbls., including superfine State at $5 15@$5 25, chiefly within the range; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 25@5 45; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 10@$5 25; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 30@$6 25; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 35@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 75@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 10, ₩ bbl.

Superfine State............	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra State............	5 25	@ 5 45
Superfine Western............	5 10	@ 5 25
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin............	5 30	@ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan....	5 35	@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio............	5 75	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds.	5 90	@ 6 10
Extra Ohio, trade brand............	6 15	@ 6 90
Fancy Genesee............	5 45	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee............	6 00	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri......	6 20	@ 7 60

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping. The reported sales reach 2,350 bbls. in lots, at $5 85@$6 15 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c.; and $6 20@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands ₩ bbl. Canadian is in moderate demand, inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 35@$7 ₩ bbl. About 370 were sold within the range. Rye flour continues quiet at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $3 55@$3 65 for Jersey; $4 05@$4 10 for Balimore, and $4 15 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $1 62½@$1 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been moderately inquired for, at unchanged prices.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in request,—including Layer, at $2 45@$2 47½, and Bunch, at $2 37½@$2 40 ₩ whole box. Other kinds have been quiet. Sales by auction: 3,500 boxes Palermo Oranges, and 1,380 boxes do. Lemons, at $2 15@$2 35 ₩ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, and prices are unsettled. Sales have been reported of only small lots, including white Western at $1 65; red do., at $1 50; and Canada Club on terms not ascertained, ₩ bushel. Corn is in moderate demand, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales have been made of 34,500 bushels, at 71c.@72c. for mixed Western, and 74c.@78½c. for inferior to good white and yellow Jersey and Southern ₩ bushel. Rye is in limited request, chiefly at 85c.@86c. ₩ bushel. Barley has been more freely sought after at previous quotations. Sales 30,000 bushels inferior to choice State, at 70c.@84c. ₩ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canada at 43c.@43½; Western at 42½c.@43c.; State at 43c.@44c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 39c.@41c.; Southern at 38c.@40c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been reported of 650 bales North River at 67½c.@$1 00½ for shipment and City use, ₩ 100 lbs.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been lightly dealt in at $3 55@$3 58 ₩ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 1,551 bbls.; estimated stock at the close, 9,500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been freely offered, and has declined to 46c.@46½c. ₩ gallon. Week's receipts, 2,550 bbls. Estimated stock at the close 7,500 bbls. Tar has been in limited supply and moderate request at from $2 40@$2 81¼, here and to arrive, ₩ bbl. Week's receipts, 557 bbls. Estimated stock, 800 bbls. Resin, especially common, has been in less demand. We now quote common at $1 62½ @$1 65; strained at $1 65@$1 70, and No. 2 at $1 75 @$1 90, ₩ 310 lbs.; with No. 1 at $2@$4 ₩ 280 lbs. Week's receipts of Resin, 4,097 bbls. Estimated stock, 12,000 bbls. Messrs. LUCE & TUASSA have prepared the following statement of the *Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to March 27, 1860*.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls............	18,803	14,788
Spirits Turpentine, bbls............	27,580	14,938
Resin, bbls............	124,304	84,828
Tar, bbls............	9,616	2,076

OILS—A very moderate inquiry prevails for Crude Whale, at 46c.@50c., and Crude Sperm, chiefly at $1 40, and a fair demand for Linseed at 58c.@59c. ₩ gallon. Other descriptions are inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been somewhat unsettled, to-day, sales having been reported of 3,100 bbls., in lots, at $18 for new Mess, here, and in part for future delivery; $17 25 for old Mess; $14 25@$14 37½ for new Prime, and $12 37@$12 75 for old Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 7c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is inactive, being scarce, and held at 9½c.@11½c ₩ lb. Lard is in demand, at, however, irregular prices; sales 475 tcs. and bbls., at 10½c.@11½c., with 450 kegs on private terms. Beef is quiet, at firmer rates; sales 385 bbls, at $9@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $16@$19 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 @$16 ₩ bbl. Butter is inquired for, at 14c.@22c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ₩ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 9½c.@13c. ₩ lb.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, during the week, 35,000 pieces, including 5,000 pieces, 64x64, 5½c.; 7,000 pieces, 64x64, private terms; 13,000 pieces, 60x64, 5½c.; 5,000 pieces, 60x64, private terms; 3,000 pieces, 60x60, 5½c.; 2,000 pieces, 56x60, private terms.

SOAP—Sales have been reported of 500 boxes Castile, part at 9½c.@9¾c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Sales have been made, to-day, of 750 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6½c.@7½c.; 53 hhds. Melado, at 5c.; with 230 hhds. New-Orleans (by auction) at 6½c.@7½c.; and (reported) an invoice of bag Sugar on terms not ascertained.

TEAS—The public sale to-day was well attended, and the lots disposed of brought full prices. Importers withdrew several lines.

TOBACCO—Has been in fair request at uniform rates. Sales since Friday last, 40 hhds Kentucky at 5½c.@11½c.; 54 cases Seed Leaf at 4½c.@12½c.; 132 bales Havana at 26c.@38c.; with 100 bales Yara and 260 bales Cuba on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 175 bbls., in lots, mainly at 22½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 150 bales Cotton at ¼d.@9-32d. ₩ lb.; 100 pkgs. Lard on private terms; 100 boxes Bacon, part at 22s. 6d.; 50 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d.; with, by steamer, 400 boxes Cheese at 40s., and 200 bbls. Resin at 2s. 10½d. For London, 400 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 45s. For Bremen, 400 bales Cotton at ½c. ₩ lb.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1860.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WILLIE O'REILLY—LAW FOR LADIES—PERFECTION.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—LUCRETIA BORGIA—THE YOUNG HEIRESS—HORSESHOE ROBINSON.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

NINTH-STREET—Near Broadway—MODEL OF KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

PALACE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

CANAL-STREET, No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the steamship *Bohemian*, which left Liverpool on the 14th inst., touched at Queenstown on the 15th, and reached Portland yesterday, we have important news. A dispatch from Turin states that Sardinia has consented to cede Savoy and Nice to France, by special treaty. Another irritating debate on the Savoy question had taken place in the English House of Commons. The Central States of Italy had voted almost unanimously for annexation to Piedmont, and the Municipalities of Milan had offered VICTOR EMANUEL 3,000,000 of francs as an expression of confidence in his national policy. M. THOUVENEL, in his reply to Count CAVOUR, says that if the King accepts the annexation of Tuscany, he cannot expect the support of France. The Pope has declined to create a Vicariate of the Romagna, as proposed by France. The campaign in Morocco had opened brilliantly. The Moors were repulsed with considerable loss in an attack on the encampments at Tetuan, and were pursued for half a league.

Brownsville advices to the 23d, received at New-Orleans, state that two companies of Col. FORD'S Rangers, and two of Federal Cavalry, under Capt. STONEMAN, crossed the Rio Grande, on the 16th, into Mexico, in search of CORTINAS. Thirty prisoners were taken. On the next morning a large Mexican force appeared and claimed the prisoners as part of its rear guard. It was afterwards ascertained that CORTINAS had been with this force, which had been watching the Americans, but that he fled at the first alarm. A reinforcement had been sent the Americans, who still remained on the Mexican side of the river, and it was rumored that three thousand troops of the Church were to make their appearance speedily upon the Rio Grande. Gen. GARCIA was reported to have invited the Americans into Mexico.

The reception of the announcement of the affair before Vera Cruz, as we learn by the Star of the West, created great excitement at Havana. It was generally denounced as an outrage. The city had relapsed into its accustomed quiet after the celebration of the victories at Tetuan. Sugars were brisk at 8¾@9 reals per arrobe, the stock on hand amounting to 115,000 boxes. Freights had improved. Exchanges on London were 14½ premium; New-York 3@3¾, and New-Orleans 4½@5.

Mr. SEWARD presented to the Senate yesterday a petition from citizens of this State in favor of the Homestead bill. Ineffectual attempts were made to amend the bill to increase and regulate the pay of the Navy. Mr. JOHNSON took up a large part of the session in a labored attempt to demonstrate that Tennessee, the State which he represents, produces more horses, mules and other like animals, annually, than New-Hampshire, a position which he thought Mr. CLARKE of the latter State, had endeavored to controvert. When appealed to, however, Mr. CLARKE acquiesced in the gentleman's arguments. The House did not accomplish any business of moment. It had under consideration the bill to provide for the safety of passengers in boats propelled in whole or in part by steam. Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, made the principal argument in support of the measure. Consideration of the subject was postponed for a fortnight, and after a brief discussion of the Army Bill, the House adjourned.

Petitions were presented in the State Senate yesterday for the location of the new City Hall in Madison-square, for the reduction of fare on the City railroads, and remonstrances against the City Railroad bill and New City Hall bill were submitted. Among the bills passed was one to amend the act for a free bridge over Harlem River and to remove the obstructions in that stream. The bill making foreign insurance companies, doing business here, liable to the State laws, was reported by the Grinding Committee. In the Assembly, the bill to authorize the sale of the Erie and New-York City Railroad to the Atlantic and Great Western Road was ordered to be reported complete. The bill to authorize the Brooklyn Central and Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad to consolidate and continue their track was passed. A remonstrance against the Unsafe Building bill was presented.

Mr. JOHN JAY appeared before the Court of Appeals at Albany, yesterday, and argued that no decision could be given in the Lemmon slave case, inasmuch as the slaves were in Canada, and beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, and, further, because the former owner of the negroes had been paid for them, and had no further claim on their services. This action on the part of Mr. JAY caused much speculation, but it was doubtful whether his argument could be considered.

The Board of Governors yesterday received a communication from the Commissioners of Excise, stating that $9,960 had been placed to the account of the Alms-House Department. The Superintendent was directed to stop donations to pensioners on the 1st of April. There was no other business of importance transacted.

Capt. MALLETT was yesterday tried before Judge BETT in the United States Circuit Court, on a charge of murdering his mate, JOHN PERRY, on board the ship *John Cottle*, on the high seas, when off the port of Acapulco, on the 8th of February last. The Government was represented by Ex-Judge ROOSEVELT (now United States District-Attorney,) and Mr. HUNT, his Assistant. Mr. E. C. BENEDICT defended the prisoner, who was acquitted on the ground that the act for the commission of which he had been indicted and arraigned was done in a fit of temporary insanity.

An extensive conflagration occurred in Brooklyn yesterday, by which about $50,000 worth of property was destroyed. It broke out in ALLEN & McDOUGALL'S ropewalk, on Walton-street, near Harrison-avenue, which, together with a foundry belonging to CHARLES WOOSTER, was entirely consumed. One other building was damaged. The calamity throws 150 persons out of employment.

The Stock Market yesterday, with the exception of New-York Central, was generally firm. Central closed 74½@74¾, a decline of ¼@⅜ ℘ cent. Nothing new in Exchange. Discounts, if anything, easier on long-date paper of a prime character.

Sales were made of 1,500 bales Cotton at unchanged prices. Flour and Wheat were in limited demand at drooping rates. A fair inquiry prevailed for Corn. Barley attracted more attention. Provisions were also rather more sought after at, however, irregular quotations. A moderate business was transacted in Groceries, Whisky, Hay, Fish, Tallow, Candles, Oils and Naval Stores. Other branches of trade were essentially unchanged.

HARLEM RAILROAD MILK TRAINS.—A meeting of two or three hundred farmers engaged in sending milk over the Harlem Railroad to the New-York market, was held at BREWSTER'S a few days since, to take measures to secure a reduction of the present rates of transportation. It was stated that the Company charge *one cent* a quart for carrying milk from any station on the road to New-York, and even then will not be responsible for lost cans or other damage. Committees were appointed to secure signatures to petitions to the Legislature for the passage of a law which shall put an end to this oppressive exaction.

The Political Canvass.

The Presidential caldron is beginning to bubble in earnest. The heat and earnestness with which the State elections in Connecticut and Rhode Island are contested, indicate the profound interest felt in the approaching campaign. The Democratic Party is putting forth every possible effort to secure these States,—feeling satisfied, apparently, that unless they can carry one of them at least, they may as well abandon all hope of succeeding in the great campaign of next Fall. Men and money are accordingly poured into those two little States without stint. The ablest orators of both parties are in the field,—meetings are held every day and night in the principal towns and villages,—a close canvass of the votes on both sides has been made, and each party seems sanguine of the result.

But the interest in these elections does not divert attention from the nominations. In the Democratic ranks everything seems to be confusion and uncertainty. The partisans of DOUGLAS still assert with emphasis and confidence that he is certain to be nominated at Charleston. They acknowledge the necessity of having Southern votes in the Convention for the accomplishment of that object, and concede also that, so far as public demonstrations go, the whole South is against him. But they claim that the mass of the people in most of the Southern States are in favor of his nomination, and that this influence will be brought to bear powerfully upon the Convention; and that, while they will affect to accept him with reluctance and as a great sacrifice to harmony and union, the Southern States will still assent to his nomination and pledge him their votes. It is not easy to see the ground of this belief. Judging by all the indications that meet the eye, the Southern leaders prefer defeat to success under DOUGLAS as a leader.

The waning prospects of Judge DOUGLAS inspire the Republicans with fresh confidence, and incline them more than ever to enter the field upon a purely Republican platform, and with a candidate of their own. Mr. SEWARD has gained strength rapidly and decidedly of late. The only doubt that has ever existed as to his nomination, has related to his availability. It was feared that it might be necessary to take a candidate less extreme in his views, for the sake of securing the conservative Republican vote. But his speech in the Senate has dissipated the apprehensions of many, while the explicit and manly letter of Judge BATES shows that he stands upon precisely the same platform as Mr. SEWARD and the Republican party at large, and that nothing, therefore, would be gained by substituting him as the candidate. Very many object to Judge BATES, because he supported Mr. FILLMORE in 1856, as many more object to Gov. CHASE, because he supported J. G. BIRNEY in 1844. In Kentucky, according to our Lexington correspondent, Judge BATES' letter has lost him the support of the Opposition there, as it shows him to be too much of a Republican: the indications now are that JOHN BELL will be run as the Opposition candidate in several of the Southern States.

The third party movement at the North evidently aims at controlling the Republican nomination. It is supposed that it can display strength enough to compel attention to its wishes, and to prevent the nomination of any candidate specially obnoxious to it. According to present appearances, it is not likely to succeed.

After the elections of next week, both parties will devote themselves exclusively to the business of the nominations. The Democrats lead off at Charleston on the 16th of April; the Unionists meet next at Baltimore, and the Republicans close up the column on the 15th of May, at Chicago.

The Cession of Savoy.

The worst fears of the Marquis of NORMANBY, Mr. DISRAELI, Earl GREY, Mr. KINGLAKE, and other illustrious alarmists in the British Parliament, have been fully realized. Sardinia, we are assured, has deliberately consented to entertain the question of the cession of Nice and Savoy; and France, if the people of the French Alps have chosen so to will it, has doubtless ere this time taken decisive steps towards recovering her natural frontiers. The loudest organs of what is still facetiously called the Conservative Party in Great Britain will find it difficult, we imagine, to furnish forth a more tremendous note of woe over the accomplishment of this deed, than they have already lavished upon the mere suggestion that it had entered into the head of NAPOLEON III. to attempt it.

These Anti-Gallican enthusiasts, whose zeal in behalf of the Treaties of 1815 seems to become more intense as the said Treaties gradually fade away and dissolve into thinnest, if not into sweetest air, have hardly been oratorically wise in their day and generation. They would have done well to imitate the practical sagacity of the Irish coachman, who always "kept a trot for the avenue." Meaning, if they could, to produce upon the British mind a profound impression of the fearful consequences to Europe in general, and to England in particular, which must be expected to flow from the reannexation of Savoy by France, they should have reserved their denunciatory thunder for the tidings of the act itself. By their premature lamentations and objurgations they merely succeeded in provoking the attention of all thinking Englishmen to the real merits of the question while it was still in its incipient stages, and in arousing a general discussion of the matter which brought the public opinion of England, nearly a month ago, to the conclusion, more clearly than considerately stated by the London *Times*, that Savoy is, after all, only a knot of "miserable mountain-tops," and that to quarrel with France for asking or with Sardinia for conceding it, would be the merest midsummer madness.

This conclusion, the actual annexation, made, as it unquestionably will be, with all the pomp and circumstance of an appeal to the popular will, is not likely to disturb. Indeed, if the Emperor of the French had employed Lord NORMANBY and his allies to prepare the way in England for the complete triumph of his policy in respect to Savoy, he would have the best reason to confer on each of them the Grand Cross of the Legion. So angry are the leaders of what may be fairly enough called the mischief-making party in England, at the impossibility of overcoming the quiet resistance which is offered by the enlightened common-sense of the great English middle class to these last convulsive efforts of the old dynastic policy, that the London *Saturday Review* spitefully expresses its belief, that "within six months JOHN BRIGHT will be summoned by Her Majesty to form a Government;" and sarcastically adds the hope that he will not then forget to provide some snug little subordinate place in his Cabinet for Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

So far as Savoy, Sardinia and France are concerned, the transfer of these "miserable mountain-tops" to the latter Power can hardly fail, as we have already shown, to subserve the permanent interests of them all. Savoy will find herself relieved from the severe commercial incumbrances laid upon her by a French Customs-line along the arbitrary frontier of the Var. The high Alps which separate Savoy from Sardinia have always imposed a tax upon her intercourse with her sub-alpine sister provinces of Piedmont. Her communal, civil, legal and administrative systems are already French; French is the language of her people; she was a French Province more than a thousand years ago, while the ancestors of VICTOR EMANUEL were Burgundian feudatories on the Rhone. Sardinia may fairly set off the cession of Savoy against the accession of Tuscany, should the magnificent unanimity of the citizens of Florence and Leghorn in favor of annexation to Sardinia, have been imitated by their fellow-countrymen throughout the Grand Duchy. However obstinately Austria may cling to the rights of the House of HAPSBURG-LORRAINE to the throne of the MEDICI, and however earnestly bent NAPOLEON III. may be upon seeing the will of Europe and the faith of treaties respected, it will be difficult for any power to interpose its veto, either moral or physical, upon that national unity for which the States of Italy are proving themselves so triumphantly to be ripe. To the reader of Italian history, the spectacle of Bologna, Modena, Parma, and Florence agreeing, as one man, to lay down all their splendid national histories, and,—sacrifice more rare and difficult still!—all their small provincial jealousies, at the altar of their common Italian country, will seem a new revelation of confidence in the capacity of mankind and of hope for the future of the race.

Sardinia may well afford to part with the Western slope of her Alpine barrier, in exchange for the glorious career which the people of Italy are opening now before her.

France, meanwhile, in the acquisition of Savoy, shakes off the ban put upon her by Europe in 1815; and recovers in peace and friendship an intrinsically French territory, which was taken from her by Austria and by England, for the express purpose of humbling her pride and wounding her national self-respect.

A True Prince Coming!

There appears to be a movement on foot to prepare a reception in this country for the Prince of WALES, whose visit to Canada seems now to be fully arranged. That he will leave America without entering the United States, seems very unlikely; and though his extreme youth renders it very improbable that any judgment he will form about the country or the Government will be very correct, or of very great importance, still, in view of the position he is destined one day to occupy, it is desirable that any impressions he carries away with him, either of us or of our ways, should be at least pleasant. "Distinguished foreigners," "illustrious personages," and notorieties of all kinds, have always met with such a very fair share of public attention amongst us, that a recommendation that the Prince should not be allowed to steal through the country unobserved would be superfluous on its face. That there will be an immense host of volunteers for the arduous service of chaperoning him, and toadying him, and speechifying to him, and entertaining him, and taking him to church, there is no doubt whatever. And that he will leave us thoroughly convinced of the arrant stupidity of his great-grandfather is also quite certain. If all that he needs is to be satisfied that we wish him well, and are free, prosperous and happy, he might therefore be safely left to the tender mercies of the great army of irregulars, whom we throw out *en tirailleur*, to harass the flank, and follow up the rear of all foreigners who cross our borders, with the slightest claims to celebrity.

In this case, however, we think the rank of the expectant visitor entitles him to the attentions of the constituted authorities, or at least of authorities specially constituted for the occasion; and it is because we feel satisfied he will fully receive them, that we feel bound to interpose on the young man's behalf. If Mr. BUCHANAN and his Cabinet think well to entertain him, we have nothing to say; or if Congress feel disposed to offer him a national reception, we shall leave him to his fate without a word of remonstrance—provided always, that Mr. JOHN COCHRANE be not appointed spokesman, as any allusion to that newly discovered tribe of Arabs, of the Parsee persuasion and Tartar origin, might embarrass the young Prince, who is, no doubt, owing to the inexcusable neglect of his tutors, left to this hour in disgraceful ignorance of their existence. But if, as present appearances would seem to indicate, the idea of offering him the "hospitalities of the City" here in New-York be seriously entertained, we feel it to be our solemn duty to interfere on his behalf. If he were simply a Prince, or simply the heir-apparent of the Throne of Great Britain, we might leave him to his fate with exemplary Republican sternness; but we cannot forget that besides all this he is a man and a gentleman, and in this character alone has strong claims upon the sympathy and protection of our readers. We may mention, for the information of our country subscribers, that "the hospitalities" of this City consist of a series of annoyances, tortures and indignities, to which no man ought to be subjected except by due process of law; and some of them are of such a nature that we doubt whether, even if inflicted by the sentence of a court of justice, they would not be held to be unconstitutional modes of punishment.

The first stage in the infliction is the seizure of the victim by a Committee of the Common Council appointed to take charge of him. The grossness of this outrage is apparent to everybody who knows what is the social and political standing of the members of that body,—what is the extent of their education, and what is the amount of their familiarity with the usages of decent civilized society. It cannot be better illustrated than by the anecdote told by Judge CLERKE, of the Supreme Court, at his lecture on "Corporations," at the New-York University a few days ago, of his having been present in a public office in this City, when one of the bystanders was called "Alderman" by another in mistake. The appellation was at once resented as the rankest insult, and nothing but a prompt and full apology saved the offender from personal chastisement on the spot. It will be acknowledged by everybody that the reception of a distinguished stranger on behalf of a great City, by a class of the community whose official designation is considered a term of foul reproach, is, to say the least, not complimentary.

What follows the seizure by the Committee is in the last degree offensive to any gentleman, and in the last degree disgraceful to the City. A tawdry room in the City Hall is converted into a bar-room; vile liquors from the grocery of some member of the Board are spread on a table, together with gingerbread and sandwiches from the stand in the lobby; and these enlivening preparations completed, the victim is made to take his place at the upper end of the room, surrounded by his keepers, and the doors are thrown open, and their friends rush in, in the van of an expectant crowd. That this crowd is composed of the friends of the principality—pugilists, hackmen, contractors, ward politicians from the neighboring bar-rooms, and a few curious respectables, each of whom only reaches the front rank at the risk of two black eyes and a bloody nose—are facts with which we are all painfully familiar. That the incessant hand-shaking with the scum of the metropolis which incontinently follows, is a loathsome operation, and is worthily succeeded by a visit, still in close custody, to all the most repulsive and disgusting places in the City—prison hospitals, pauper lunatic asylums, dumping-grounds for street dirt, dog-pounds, the General Sessions, with Judge RUSSELL on the bench, and a pugilist and ticket-swindler at the bar; the Tombs Police Court, Alderman BARRY presiding, and divers other savory localities—ending with a promenade through the lower part of the Park, in the neighborhood of the fountain, we all know equally well.

We say deliberately that all this is a process to which even a Turk ought not to be subjected, and which the respectable inhabitants of this City ought not to permit the heir apparent of a monarch with whom we are on terms of the utmost amity, to undergo. We allow the Common Council to misgovern us to the top of their bent; but it seems to us that when the Prince of Wales is about to visit us, the occasion is one which calls for the interposition of our decency and respectability. If there be no means of saving him from the clutches of our Corporation, he ought to be "warned off."

Gone Over to the Enemy.

After much meditation, we have resolved to turn traitors to our country. We espouse the muscular cause and honor of England. We hope that the "American Champion," who has been beaten, will be handsomely thrashed by the "English Champion," who hasn't. We trust that JOHN C. HEENAN—without being very badly hurt—will be utterly routed and discomfited by TOM SAYERS. Not that we have any animosity towards Mr. HEENAN—whom, indeed, we have not the pleasure of knowing—nor that we are hostile to the institutions, the honor and good name of our free and glorious Republic. On the contrary, like many men before us, we abandon our country only for our country's good. It is not that we love HEENAN less, but our country more, that we pray to have him flogged. For we are satisfied that, great as may be the self-denial, the substantial well-being of the Republic demands the sacrifice.

Consider the case a little. Are not the pugilistic and sporting fraternity quite conspicuous and influential enough already, without the encouragement and stimulus of such a triumph as would be afforded by the whipping of SAYRES? Fatty WELSH holds a situation in the Custom-house. ISAIAH RYNDERS represents the Executive of the United States in the City of New-York. BILLY MULLIGAN is continually knocking people down, and is either not tried, or is discharged with a fine. JIM IRVING is suspected of peculation, and the accusing papers sleep on dusty shelves. A fisticuffing hackman pays six cents to the Clerk of the Court, and winks his gratitude at the presiding Judge. McLAUGHLIN, the dog-fighter, is arraigned at the bar of justice, and the same inevitable Judge, that fancy magistrate, Judge RUSSELL, quashes the indictment. Australian KELLY is arrested and committed to a cell; the pugilists' pet is sent for and the eternal City Judge admits the bully to bail. No sooner does JIM MASSEY, the Bowery bravo and bar-keeper, fall into the hands of the Philistines than Judge RUSSELL launches his *habeas corpus*. The gentlemen of the ring and their understrappers and emulators of the back-slums, are masters of the ballot box. When lewd women are sent to the Island, they interpose to get them back again, even if they have to besiege the "Black Maria," scuttle the barge or bribe a Ten-governor.

Then the manners and lingo of this interesting class are beginning to penetrate and impregnate the upper strata of society. Very decent people now call their fist a bunch of fives. Ladies, denizens of the classic precincts of Murray Hill and Gramercy Park, are subscribing in large numbers to the *Flipper and Bloody-nosed Reporter*. The illustrated sheets have abandoned stump-tailed cows and exploding steamboats, for delineations of pastoral gymnasts rowing for exercise in shady streams, or bringing out the pouting muscle by dint of ponderous dumb-bells. The champion's lady appears upon the boards of a metropolitan theatre, and has the audacity to play pretty well, too. On occasions of solemnity at the Broadway dramatic temples, such as benefits and first nights, the fancy men have the best seats, and, what is worse, their behavior is irreproachable. The pieces enacted contain elements calculated to please the popular taste: in one a dandy comedian makes a terrific jump, and in another a leading juvenile gets hung by the neck. Carried away by the prevailing passion, a young lady residing in one of the upper Wards has dismissed her lover, owing to a difference of opinion as to which of the two combatants would win the first blood. We might further maintain our ground, and illustrate our views, by a reference to the state of things in other American cities—to the Vigilance Committee in New-Orleans—to the murderous election riots of the Blood Tubs in Baltimore—and even to the acrobatic rivalries of Buffalo and Rochester, in the matter of the opposition tight-ropes of Niagara and Genesee.

Now if all this can go on in a country whose champion's last encounter resulted in a defeat, and where the general opinion is that his next will result in the same way, what would be the state of things if news should reach us of his success? If our sporting men are so rampant under the discomfiture of their representative, what would become of them and us, should he bring the Tipton Slasher's belt home with him? The consequences can hardly be foreseen. We can hardly preserve our equanimity while thinking of the possible results. The irrepressible MULLIGAN would have eleven fights in a night, and be invited to breakfast by Judge RUSSELL in the morning. There would be a dog-fight and a cock-pit in the Park, and the Seventh Regiment could not stop it; and if anything were quashed, it would be the District-Attorney and not the indictment. The hordes of scurvy ruffians by whom this City is infested, and who have more or less affinity with the sporting class, would gather renewed courage in their war with society, and would see in the universal interest felt in the victory and the victor, a sort of assurance of impunity.

That these people need rather to be trampled under foot than made conspicuous objects of notice and approval, is too plain to require further argument. That the dangerous classes of this City will be rendered still more dangerous by a successful issue of Mr. HEENAN'S contest with the British champion, is obvious. And that the interests of society, order, and good government among us, would be subserved by the humiliation of the American contestant in this abject struggle, is equally so. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the result will be such as to repress rather than stimulate the passions of the most riotous, unscrupulous and pestilent crew that ever a city was cursed with. But if the American hero must triumph, we trust that no concatenation of circumstances may bring us the news on the eve of the assembling of a nominating Convention. We shudder while reflecting upon the effect which might be wrought at such a moment, by the mention of the victorious name of JOHN C. HEENAN, of California!

Self-Government in New-York.

Judge BRONSON has furnished the Corporation with a long protest against the City Railroad bills now before the Legislature. It denounces them, in common with several other schemes now in progress at Albany, as the handiwork of hungry men who intend to live by their wits, and considers their adoption by the Legislature tantamount to a declaration that this City is incapable of self-government.

Though we are fully satisfied that nearly every one of the bills relating to this City, now before the Legislature, is a scandalous job, and deserves all the reprobation which Judge BRONSON bestows on it, we must say we think the expressions of indignant surprise which he puts into the mouth of the Mayor and Common Council have a very strong air of very ridiculous affectation about them. If they are at all astonished that the Legislature should have come to the conclusion that the City is incapable of governing itself, they are a very much simpler body than one supposes them to be. If the public opinion of the whole State were not strongly impressed with the idea that the City is incapable of managing its own affairs decently, "the hungry followers," of whom Judge BRONSON complains, would never be able to secure the ear of the Legislature and the success of their jobs. If the Municipal Government of New-York had not become a rank abuse in the eyes of the rest of the people, no Legislature would dare to lend its countenance to such gross violations of Municipal rights as those which the Corporation denounces. It is the corruptions and abuses of the City Government itself which have raised the presumption in the public mind that it cannot be damaged by being despoiled of its privileges, from the effects of which the City is now suffering. If the Senate and Assembly did not feel that the mass of their constituents were disgusted with New-York self-government; they would take good care not to make themselves the tools of hungry lobby agents in the passage of such measures as the railroad bills now pending.

Nothing can be more amusing than the *naïveté* of Judge BRONSON'S indignation over the legislative doubts, now so often manifested, of the capacity of New-York to take care of its own affairs. The materials for the formation of a very accurate opinion on this point are fortunately within everybody's reach. We all know that the normal duties of a Municipality are to pave and sweep our streets, regulate our markets, our hackney coaches, supply us with a good Police and properly regulated almshouses, and collect and account for the taxes. This premised ability of New-York to manage its own affairs is something within the ken of every resident. The experience of the inhabitants on this point, and same excuse for legislative, misconduct may be well expressed in the following questions: What is now the state of your streets, and what has it been for several years past, as regards paving and cleaning? What sort of Police had we before the State interfered in 1857? What was the condition of the Financial Department when Comptroller HAWES took possession of it a year ago? What was it that prevented the "Gridiron Railroad," under the name of the "Yonkers Railroad," from being laid under the auspices of the Common Council two months ago? What sort of hackney coaches have we—and how are they regulated? Finally, what is there of which the Municipality has sole and exclusive jurisdiction that is well done?

As things now stand, we think the Legislature is perfectly justified in the belief that the City of New-York is not competent to take care of its own affairs.

A Bungling Bugaboo.

There have been many curious consequences predicted as likely to result from the abolition of Slavery in the Southern States of the Union; but Mayor WOOD has certainly discovered the most extraordinary of any. He informed his hearers in his speech recently, at Norwich, Conn., that if the negro slaves were emancipated, at least "two thousand of the mechanics" who abound amongst them would at once migrate to the town of Norwich, and there enter into competition with the white artisans of that locality; and as they "care nothing for the education of their children," says the worthy Mayor, "and are degraded, they would work for one-half the wages which the white mechanics receive." "Think of your condition, then," says the orator, to the white mechanics aforesaid.

We have no desire to intrude unduly in the Titanic struggle which is now going on in Connecticut, but we cannot help advising the white mechanics of Norwich, in case they have faith in Mr. WOOD'S prediction, not only to think of their condition when these vaticinations are fulfilled, but to think of it now. If they expect two thousand black mechanics to abandon the South, where mechanics are very scarce, the moment they are liberated from slavery, and march straight to Norwich to work for half wages, and neglect their children, we must say we consider their present condition very deplorable, and we are half afraid that no amount of "thinking about it" will mend the matter.

The Democrats, and foremost amongst them Mr. WOOD, have long plumed themselves upon their superiority over WENDELL PHILLIPS and GARRISON in the matter of practicality and plain common sense. But, even after making all allowance for the excitement of stumping, we are forced into the conclusion that FERNANDO WOOD and the illustrious SWACKHAMER have gone into competition with them, and seem likely to outstrip them by far. The attempt to work upon the fears of the Yankees of Connecticut, by announcing Abolition as the immediate consequence of a Republican triumph, and a descent of 2,000 Jack carpenters and machinists on Norwich as the immediate consequence of this, indicates a richness of imagination which would do honor to the most visionary fanatic.

A Sound Liquor Law.

A verdict for $5,000 was recently obtained in Ohio, by a wife who had lost the use of her foot through the violence of her drunken husband, against the grog-shop-keeper who sold him the liquor. The proceedings were instituted under an act recently passed, and, so far as we can judge, it is not only sound in principle, but perfectly practicable in execution. There is no rule of law better settled than that a principal is responsible for the acts of his servants or agent, done by his instigation; and it certainly requires no straining to regard a drunken man as the agent or instrument, in all damage which he commits, of the person who sells him the intoxicating drink. The dealer who deliberately sells enough rum to one man to deprive him of his senses, and then dismisses him to do his worst to those whom he meets in the street or finds at home, is, in point of fact, quite as much to blame for any injury to person or property which follows, as a person knowingly keeping a vicious dog, or bull or horse.

In short, the analogies are all in favor of making liquor dealers responsible for damages caused by the use of their wares, and the wonder is that they have not before now been placed by the Legislature of every State in the Union in the same category with all those whom the law now holds civilly liable for all injuries which can be directly traced to their instrumentality. There is something grossly inconsistent, for example, in making a railroad company liable in damages for an accident caused by the drunkenness of an engine driver, and allowing the liquor dealer who sold him the whisky to go harmless.

The present Legislature is endeavoring to wipe out the memory of the gridiron railroad by a variety of moral reforms. It might add such a one as we have here indicated to the list with great advantage.

A TEN-STRIKE AMONG THE GOVERNORS.—Among all the places of public amusement which the wise founders of our City Government provided at the people's expense, none is the source of more popular merriment than the Municipal ten-pin-alley. The "Ten Governors" do not complain of any reasonably moderate bowling. The ball that knocks down but two or three of their number is not regarded, for the keeper can easily set them up again. They can also easily tolerate domestic broils. Gov. A. may inform Gov. B. that he is a lying and thieving Governor, and Gov. B. may retort that Gov. A. has been so recently made Governor that he doesn't know how to behave like a Governor; and all hands may get into such a noisy and tempestuous wrangle as to make it evident that they are not Ten Governors of their own tempers, whatever may be their ability in governing the paupers.

All these things may happen, as the report of one of their meetings a few weeks ago proves, and the "Ten Governors" can "make up," and throw the pall of oblivion over the affray, as easily as Mrs. Corney and the Beadle could forget *their* heated words. But human patience is finite, and the "Ten Governors" are human. And when a public journal tries its bowling skill, and is pronounced to have made a "ten-strike," the wholesale attack proves to be the last ounce of aggravation that breaks the "Ten Governors'" patience. Then they forget their mutual recriminations and combine to assert their aggregate purity and to provide for the common welfare. We wish them success in their laudable endeavors.

A POLITICAL REASON FOR HIGH CHARGES.—The Charleston *Mercury* defends the landlords of that city for their extortionate charges during the session of the Convention. Besides the ordinary reasons which could be urged by any other place with equal force, the *Mercury* presents some quite peculiar to that latitude. It says:

> "There is, too, another view of the subject that is not perhaps sufficiently borne in mind in the abuse heaped upon Charleston for the apparent want of hospitality. The Convention is a party caucus not well thought of in South Carolina. There are gentlemen in various portions of the State who take upon themselves to represent her. But it is well known that the overwhelming voice of South Carolina is against any participation in its counsels. The meeting, even in Charleston, was a very feeble and badly supported demonstration. *Throughout the State the whole movement is looked upon with profound indifference and distrust.* The appointment to meet at Charleston is regarded, too, as an effort to enlist our people, and in fact inaugurate and build up a spoils party in the State much more attached to party than the State ever has been. With this feeling and these views prevalent, *it is absurd to expect*—what has never anywhere else been expected—*unbounded hospitality to be lavished on the Convention, or its Plug-Ugly bullies and corps of camp followers, who, from the galleries, would overawe the body by outside pressure.* The idea is a piece of Yankee insolence, which we are surprised to hear Southern men reëcho."

The Democracy of the country must feel flattered by this view of the case. They are not wanted at Charleston at all, but since they will come they must expect to be unmercifully fleeced. The idea of their complaining of this, adds to the insolence of their original conduct. It was bad enough to go to Charleston at all,—but to complain of being swindled afterwards, adds insult to injury. The feelings of the Charleston chivalry are lacerated in their tenderest points.

The *Mercury* gives due notice that beyond the five or six thousand guests whom the hotels can accommodate, no provision will be made. The "outside mob" must be curtailed.

THE COOLIE TRADE.—It will be seen by an article from the London *Times*, which we publish in another part of this morning's paper, that the English and French Governments are entering into treaty arrangements for the importation of Coolies into their respective colonial possessions. Some allusion was made to this subject recently in the House of Commons, but this article gives the first information we have received of the precise nature of the negotiations.

It seems that the French are to be permitted to establish *Emigration Agencies* at certain ports of the British East Indies, and thence to obtain laborers from among the Indian coolies for their tropical colonies. British agents are to be stationed upon the spot to see that no abuses are practiced;—the contract with the coolies can be made only for five years;—only one emigrant can be carried for every ton of the vessel's burden; and at the expiration of the stipulated term of labor, the master is bound to provide the laborer a free passage back to his own country.

All possible care seems to have been taken to guard against abuses and to make the arrangement, what the *Times* asserts it will be, a benefit to the coolies as well as to the colonists. It is obvious, however, that the value of all these precautions must depend upon the fidelity and vigor with which they are enforced.

and that the facilities of the master for evading are much greater than those of the coolie for enforcing them.

A **Belligerent Crop.**—In a cave, near Penfield, Georgia, they have recently discovered the remains of three different species of bear, together with the bones and teeth of the hyena in abundance. The discovery is not alone of interest to naturalists, but furnishes also a hint of the probable support on which Congressional fillibusters from the South depend, when they speak with such confidence of their martial strength, in the event of a forcible collision between North and South. When Cadmus sewed dragon's teeth in classic soil, armed men sprang forth, and the sower reaped a warlike harvest. Our Southern neighbors seem inclined to imitate his husbandry.

They will do well, however, to remember that their great exemplar was not content with sowing the teeth of savage monsters. In more quiet groves he scattered the seeds of learning, and gave letters to a land, in which they continued to flourish, and whose name they preserved for centuries after the tares of war had choked out the civil life of the people. Let them imitate him also in this. At present, it must be confessed, their intellectual husbandry is carried on upon Northern soil. Her sons anticipate the fulfillment of Wigfall's threat, and "winter in Boston" in great numbers already. They can learn there, if they are attentive, how useless it is to sow the seeds of a military growth, while the more enduring fruits of mind and manners are neglected and despised.

Responsibility of Officials.—A debate took place in the Senate, on Friday, on the bill for the relief of John Hastings, late Collector of Pittsburgh, whose office was broken into, himself gagged, and some ten thousand dollars of the public moneys abstracted. Mr. Cameron advocated the bill, and thought the principle of holding the sureties of a public officer responsible for his fidelity wrong—he standing in the same relation as a private agent, who is alone responsible to his employer. Mr. Doolittle opposed it, on the ground that such officer should be held to a strict account for the safe-keeping of the public funds intrusted to him. Finally the bill passed, with the amendment of Mr. Benjamin, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to inquire into the facts of the alleged robbery, and to credit Mr. Hastings with the amount thus stolen, if he was satisfied that the robbery was actually committed. The principle is an obvious one, that a public officer is responsible both for his fidelity and for the care and vigilance with which he executes his trust, and if any loss to the Government occurs by fire or flood, or by any casualty against which ordinary care and prudence could not provide, his responsibility is avoided.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE TEXAS FRONTIER.

Another Incursion into Mexican Territory.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 27.

VICTIMS OF THE INDIANS.

The Texas Regiment bill will be favorably reported by Gov. McRae, to whom it has been referred as a sub-committee.

The following official communication has been received here this afternoon:

STATE DEPARTMENT, AUSTIN, March 16, 1860.

Hon. John Hemphill—*Sir*: I have the honor to inclose you a list, made up from authentic information on file in the Executive Department, of persons killed and property stolen by the Indians; also, "orders" issued by Gov. Houston. We have now four companies and three detachments, about 350 men, in the Indian service alone, besides the minute men. The atrocities continue, and the Indians are appearing in counties where they have not been seen for years.

Very respectfully, E. W. CAVE,
Secretary of State.

In Erath County, two women were killed, and two taken prisoners and violated. Both escaped naked; one is since dead. Five persons killed. In Bosque, two ministers shot with arrows; one since dead. In Comanche, five persons killed, men, women and children. Two persons, not yet found, supposed to be dead. In Burnett, three persons killed; two men severely wounded. In San Saba, one man killed. In Jack, nine persons killed; houses robbed and plundered. In Bosque, three men killed. In Brown, five persons killed, two taken prisoners. In Coryel, one man killed. In Bell, three persons killed; two taken prisoners. On Clear Fork, two persons killed. In Cook, one woman. In Gillespie, five persons killed. In Webb, four persons killed. Total, fifty-three persons killed, and probably as many wounded and taken prisoners; eighteen hundred horses stolen, including seventy from the United States troops at Fort Cooper.

In his orders Governor Houston says:

"Detachments will immediately take the field and enter upon active scouts, affording protection to the inhabitants of their respective counties. The Lieutenant will establish a camp at some central point in the county, not nearer than five miles of any town. No racing or gambling is to be permitted or practiced, nor are any intoxicating liquors of any kind to be brought within the camp or used."

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 27.

Brownsville advices of the 23d inst. state that two companies of Rangers, under Col. Ford, and two companies of cavalry, under Capt. Stoneman, crossed the Rio Grande on the 16th, into Mexico, in search of Cortinas, who had returned to the frontier. The troops approached the encampment at night, and drove in the pickets, and took thirty prisoners, who claimed to belong to a large body of National Guards. They also went in search of Cortinas the next morning, when a large Mexican force appeared and claimed the prisoners as their rear guard. It was afterwards ascertained that these forces had been watching the Americans, and that Cortinas was with them, but escaped at the first alarm. Our troops remain encamped on the Mexican side of the river, above Brownsville, determined to capture Cortinas.

Maj. Heintzelman had sent a reinforcement of two companies of artillery to them. Three thousand of the Church Party's troops were expected on the Rio Grande.

It was reported that Gen. Garcia had invited Americans into Mexico.

Renewed Excitement at Berea, Kentucky.

AN EXPELLED NEGRO RETURNS AND IS THREATENED BY A MOB—THE MILITARY ORDERED OUT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, March 27.

A man named Hanson, who was recently expelled from Berea, Madison County, Kentucky, with John G. Fee, returned to Berea, whereupon a committee waited upon him for the purpose of again ordering him from the country. Hanson, with twenty-five or thirty associates, arrived with rifles and fired upon the Committee, but without injury to any one. Hanson's party then retreated and barricaded themselves in a house. The Committee, which is composed of twenty-five or thirty men, are armed with revolvers. A military force has been ordered from Lexington, and it is thought the disturbance will soon be quelled.

The New Route to California.

WHEN THE PONY EXPRESS WILL LEAVE—RATES FOR MESSAGES.

ST. JOSEPHS, Mo., Tuesday, March 27.

The first pony express leaves St. Josephs, Mo., at 5 P. M. on Tuesday, April 3, and every week thereafter on the same day and at the same hour. Mr. Russell promises to make the time from St. Josephs to Virginia City, the first station on the California telegraph line, in eight days. Messages for California by this route can be forwarded from New-York as late as 4 P. M. of Tuesday, and reach St. Josephs in time for the pony express. The tariff from Virginia City to all points in California is $2 for the first ten words, and 10 cents for each additional word. The tariff for expressing is not yet fixed.

Railroad Convention.

TIME-TABLES FOR THE ROADS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS PARTIALLY AGREED UPON.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, March 27.

The gentlemen composing the Committee appointed by the Railroad Conventions held at New-York and Louisville, last week, met at 10 o'clock this morning, at the American Hotel, and organized by appointing J. Brough, Chairman, and J. Durand, Secretary.

The morning session was occupied in arranging the details of the time schedule adopted at Louisville and New-York.

At the afternoon session the following schedule was adopted, to go into effect on the 16th of April:

GOING WEST.

Leave New-York at 7 A. M., 10:30 A. M., and 5 P. M., New-York time.
Leave Buffalo at 10:30 P. M., 4:30 A. M., and 10 P. M.
Arrive at Cincinnati at 4:15 P. M. and 3:40 A. M.
Arrive at New-Orleans at 9 P. M. and 8:30 A. M.
Arrive at St. Louis at 7:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

GOING EAST.

Leave St. Louis at 7 P. M. and 7 A. M.
Leave New-Orleans at 7 A. M. and 5.30 P. M.
Leave Cincinnati at 6 A. M., 11 A. M. and 11 P. M.
Leave Buffalo at 10.40 P. M., 5 A. M. and 6 P. M., and
Arrive in New-York at 2.45 P. M., 9.30 P. M., and 10.15 A. M.

The Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio Roads were not represented at the Conference.

After the adoption of the schedule, the Conference adjourned, and a meeting of the Louisville Committee held, at which a resolution was adopted, appointing a Sub-Committee to confer with the officers of the Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio Roads in regard to the schedule. In case no arrangement can be made with these roads, another Convention will be held at Chicago on the 3d of April.

Affairs in Massachusetts.

DELEGATES TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

WORCESTER, Tuesday, March 27.

The Ninth District Republican Convention assembled in this city to-day, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Chicago National Convention. An unusual degree of interest was manifested throughout the proceedings. Messrs. J. D. Baldwin, editor of the *Daily Spy*, and Amasa Walker, of North Brookfield, were chosen delegates, both of whom unequivocally expressed their decided preference for Wm. H. Seward for the Presidency.

O. P. Rogers and Josiah Dunham were elected delegates to the Chicago Convention in the Fourth District Republican Convention this evening.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 27.

George W. McLellan, of Cambridge, and Samuel Hooper, of Boston, were last evening chosen delegates, with Peleg W. Chandler and Samuel Fall, of Boston, as substitutes, to the Chicago Convention from the Fifth Congressional District.

THE TRIAL OF ISAAC T. SHEPARD.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 27.

The jury to-day in the case of Isaac T. Shepard, tried for forgery, rendered a verdict of not guilty, an error being discovered in the indictment. He was then arraigned on another indictment for forgery.

At the hearing of the Fugitive Slave case this afternoon, George P. Earle, counsel for the prisoner, objected to the transcript of the proceedings of the Jefferson County Court, the name of the prisoner being spelt in various ways, and there being numerous alterations and erasures. Mr. Benjamin A. Brewster, counsel for the owner, produced evidence proving the identity of the slave, after which the hearing adjourned till morning.

BOSTON WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the condition of the Boston Banks:

Capital Stock	$36,581,700
Loans and Discounts	60,180,000
Specie	5,628,000
Amount due from other Banks	7,804,000
Amount due to other Banks	8,351,000
Deposits	18,742,800
Circulation	63,260,000

Railroad Accident.

BAGGAGE AND EXPRESS AND SMOKING CARS BURNED.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 27.

The Express train from Pittsburgh last night met with an accident when approaching this city. The axle of the tender broke, throwing a portion of the train off the track. The baggage car caught fire, and the flames extended to the Express and smoking cars, all of which were burned. The mail and nearly all the baggage and Express articles were saved. Nobody was injured.

A Fugitive Slave.

THE CASE NOT DECIDED.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 27.

A young negro named Moses Horner was brought here last night from Harrisburgh, on the charge of being a fugitive slave. He is claimed by Charles T. Butler, of Virginia. The case was before the United States District Court, Judge Cadwallader, this morning, but, at the request of the fugitive's counsel, it was postponed until this afternoon. Considerable excitement exists among the Abolitionists in regard to the matter.

The Pittsburgh Councilmen.

ANOTHER ATTACHMENT AGAINST THEM.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 27.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, Mr. Harding applied for an attachment against those members of the Pittsburgh City Councils who refused to obey the orders of the Court in reference to the railroad subscriptions. The writ was made returnable on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in May.

A Toll and Pro Rata Bill Meeting at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, March 27.

A large meeting of citizens of Oswego was held last evening at the Board of Trade Rooms, to give expression of their sentiments in regard to the action of the State Senate on the Toll bill and favoring the *Pro Rata* bill. Hon. Cheney Ames and others addressed the meeting. Resolutions were unanimously adopted calling upon the Senate for favorable action on these measures, and strong feelings were manifested.

Fires.

A WESTERN STEAMER.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Tuesday, March 27.

The steamer *Anglo Saxon*, from Cincinnati for the Arkansas River, took fire in her hold and was scuttled. Her deck cargo was saved. No lives were lost. The boat was insured for $8,000.

DWELLING-HOUSES AND STORES.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, March 27.

A fire at Greensborough, Ga., on Tuesday morning, destroyed Johnson H. Porter's and J. A. Davis' stores, and Mr. Cunningham's and other residences. The sufferers were generally insured.

A HOTEL.

DETROIT, Tuesday, March 27.

A fire at Mount Clemens last night destroyed the Empire House and several adjoining buildings, comprising nearly the entire block on the north side of the public square. Loss estimated at $25,000. Insured for $10,000.

Large Land Grant.

THE IOWA LEGISLATURE GIVES 700,000 ACRES TO A RAILROAD COMPANY.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Tuesday, March 27.

The Iowa Legislature has conferred upon the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company a land grant of 700,000 acres, recently reserved for the Iowa Central Company. This is the most valuable grant in the State, and insures the speedy extension of that line to the Missouri River.

From Norfolk.

MARINE DISASTERS—MOVEMENTS OF THE STEAMER POCAHONTAS.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, March 27.

The British ship *Robert Treat*, of Falmouth, N. S., from Liverpool for City Point, is ashore at Currituck. Assistance has been sent her.

The ship *Juniata*, from Liverpool for Baltimore, has gone up the Bay, damaged.

The United States steamer *Pocahontas* is hourly expected to sail for Vera Cruz.

Kansas Politics.

COUNTY ELECTION.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Tuesday, March 27.

An election was held in this Territory, yesterday, for county officers. The vote polled was very light; in Leavenworth County the Democrats elected their candidates by about the usual majorities.

The Canadian Parliament.

THE MINISTRY SUSTAINED.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, March 27.

A vote was taken last night in the Canadian House of Parliament on the motion of a want of confidence in the Ministry. The Government was sustained by a majority of 26.

Murder Trial.

ACQUITTAL OF JAMES CLARK.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Monday, March 27.

James Odell, *alias* James H. Clark, who was arrested in New-York a few days since for the alleged murder of Albert Curtiss in this city in 1854, was acquitted this afternoon.

The Explosion in a Coal Mine.

NO ONE KILLED AND BUT THREE INJURED.

SCRANTON, Tuesday, March 27.

The number of men injured at Chittenden's shaft is only three. None killed, and no very heavy damage done.

The Bohemian's Mails.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 27.

The *Bohemian's* mails will be forwarded South to-morrow morning, by overland train, due in New-York at 5 P. M.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 27.

FLOUR dull; sales 3,000 bbls.; superfine at $5 75. WHEAT firm; sales 3,000 bushels; red at $1 44; white, $1 55@$1 62. CORN quiet; sales 3,500 bushels, at 72c. PROVISIONS steady; Mess Pork, $18 25@$18 50. WHISKY dull, at 22c.@23½c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 27.

FLOUR unchanged. WHISKY 18¼c.@18 9-16c. PROVISIONS stiffer with an improved demand for Bacon and Bulk Meats; holders are asking higher prices. Mess Pork held at $17 25@$17 50; LARD in kegs, 11¼c.@11½c. asked for.

MONEY in fair demand without pressure. Sight Exchange on New-York ⅜@½ ₩ cent. premium for gold.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 27.

FLOUR dull; Howard-street, $5 75. WHEAT firm, and rates unchanged. CORN steady, at 70c.@71c. for white and yellow. PROVISIONS quiet. WHISKY dull.

MOBILE, Monday, March 26.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 4,000 bales; prices irregular, and the lower qualities unsalable.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 26.

COTTON—Sales to-day 9,000 bales, at a decline of ⅛c.; Middling 10¼c.@10⅜c. Bacon steady at 10c.@11¾c.; other articles unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Monday, March 26.

COTTON—Sales, 350 bales; market steady and unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Monday, March 26.

COTTON sales to-day, 1,000 bales; market drooping.

From Hayti.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND—JOHN BROWN AND THE ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIGION—PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S MESSAGE.

The brig *Gen. Veazie* brings files from Hayti to March 3.

President Geffrard has received a letter from the Queen of Spain, informing him of the birth of a Spanish Princess.

The President has offered valuable premiums to the most successful Cotton-growers.

The various parish priests have been directed by Government to visit the schools and see that the children are properly instructed.

M. Emile Nau, editor of *La Republique*, and author of *The Caciques of Hayti*, died on the 27th ult. at Port-au-Prince. His funeral was attended by the President and public functionaries. The steamer *Plantagenet* arrived at Port-au-Prince, after a voyage of 21 days from Liverpool, proceeded to Kingston, Jamaica, and will return to Port-au-Prince to leave for Liverpool on the 1st of April. Henceforth there will be by this line regular steam communication between Hayti and England.

The *Orlando*, from Boston, *Conquest*, from New-York, *Delta*, from Philadelphia, and *Susan Hall* had also arrived.

Abbé Gerdol, the priest who refused to officiate at a mass for the repose of John Brown's soul, has made an explanation. He says that as this "holy martyr" was not of the Roman Catholic religion, his funeral services should only be conducted by ministers of his own faith. He adds that simple prayers can be offered for the repose of his soul, but not ecclesiastical services. The John Brown subscription is still in progress. The following is from an editorial in *La Republique*, of March 1, on President Buchanan's Message:

"Has some serious check lessened the public resources, or reduced the pride of the country to greater circumspection and humility? Nothing of the kind. But there has happened to the people of the United States that which every day happens to individuals. They are involved in crime, their conscience is affected, their sight weakened, and they have lost their moral sense. A long time ago, prudent men foresaw the evil, and said: It is not only out of this world that the hand of God smites the iniquitous man. At the present time, when all despotisms are agitated, shall you alone, Americans, you, the representatives of Democracy, shall you only be the most bitter enemies of the principles of humanity? The paradox cannot exist. Your Republic, great as it may be, is too narrow to contain in its bosom the two antagonisms—Liberty and Slavery."

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machine	$100
No. 1 sewing machine	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	56
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE.
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

The New Work of Espenscheid, just issued, is a Spring dress hat for gentlemen, of unequaled style and quality. For sale only at No. 118 Nassau-st. Price $3 50.

Destructive Fire at Mobile, Ala.
MOBILE, March 15, 1860.
Messrs. O. Mazange & Co., Agents for Herring's Champion Safes.
GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE purchased from you last year, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from the fire at the destruction of our office and building this morning. When we opened the safe after the fire, we found its contents in as good condition as when put in last evening. The safe was exposed to a severe test and proved its FIRE-PROOF qualities. We cheerfully recommend HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES to our friends and the public. MALONE & FOOTE.

FIRE AT WARRENTON, GEO.
WARRENTON, Geo., March 19, 1860.
S. C. Herring & Co.—*Gents*: The Herring's Patent Safe which I bought of you in April, 1858, has stood the fire. My house was burnt the 15th inst.; when the safe got cold I opened it, and found my books, papers, and money all safe and sound. I would like to know whether it would stand another fire. Yours, respectfully,
FOSTER H. THOMPSON.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.
S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

What is it? What is it?
Why, one of WHITE'S BEAUTIFUL SPRING STYLE HATS, from No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. Go and see them. They are beautiful.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every kind for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, (opposite St. Paul's Church.)

Parker Bro's London Club Sauce is just the article long needed by the public to take the place of the many inferior sauces which have enjoyed a monopoly and been sold at exorbitant prices. Superior and cheaper to all others in use, the great sale it is now enjoying is the best test of its merits and popularity. Sold by all respectable grocers, and by A. J. PARKER, No. 15 Beekman-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Every Day Young Men and Others receive advice by means of phrenological examinations at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, as to proper pursuits, how to control the passions and make the most of themselves, which advice is worth vastly more than a mere fortune.

Phalon & Son's Cocin, or Deodorized Cocoanut-Oil, is the best and cheapest article for the hair. Try it. Everybody uses it. Price, 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists in the United States and Canadas. No. 619 Broadway.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's Patent) at No. 578 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and to local agencies.

Defiance Salamander Safes—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

An Arrival from California.

QUESTION AND REPLY.

BY JULIA CASEY REINHARDT.

What is the news from the golden land?
How does the great Pacific stand?
Do her rocks, and sands, and her clays yield gold,
As they did in the bounteous days of old?

The Golden State keeps its old repute,
And the sound of the rocker is never mute;
Her waters still flow as they did of old,
And her streams wash down the sparkling gold.

You gladden my heart by the news you tell,
For I love the land, and love it well:
Are her boys men and maidens still blithe and gay,
And her mothers and wives—tell me, how are they?

Our women are happy in household joys,
And our stalwart men and our ruddy boys
Are all clad in the clothes which the great SMITH sends.
'Tis enough; give my love to all absent friends.

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton st., New-York.

Something New.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, TELLER, BINDER and GUAGE combined, just patented. Simple hemming any width and thickness of cloth either side, applied to any sewing-machine by any one in a few minutes.
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Orders by mail supplied, postage paid. Complete instructions go with every Hemmer. Send for a circular. Also, UNIVERSAL BOSOM-FOLDER AND SELF-MARKER, for Quilting.
UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MILES—SAYER.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 27, by Rev. Theo Cuyler, Mr. George P. Miles, of this City, to Miss Maggie L. Sayer, of Brooklyn, L. I.

DIED.

LORD.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 27, of consumption, Clarissa, relict of the late Samuel Lord, in the 47th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place, from her late residence, No. 284 Madison st., on Thursday morning, March 29, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Westport, Conn.

ENDICOTT.—On Monday, March 24, on the passage from Savannah, Eugene Endicott, son of the late George Endicott, in the 23d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 10 Charles-st., on Wednesday, March 28, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NORRIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 27, Mary Anna, infant daughter of Alexander and Margaret Norris, aged 4 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parent's residence, No 311 West 19th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

SAWYER.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 27, Edmund, infant son of Nathaniel and Emily Sawyer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parent's residence, No. 221 Bleecker-st., on Thursday, March 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

APPLETON.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 27, of scarlet fever, John Swett, aged 4 years, son of John A. and Serena P. Appleton.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 36 West 23d-st., this (Wednesday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

ZOLLIKOFFER.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 27, of scarlet fever, Agnes Elfreide Faber, aged 6 years and 11 months, the much beloved daughter of Oscar and Elfreide Zollikoffer.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, March 29, at 9 o'clock A. M., from No. 81 Amity-st.

HADDEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 27, of erisipelas of the head, Isaac Hadden, aged 48 years, of the firm of George Opdyke & Co.

His relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at No. 67 Morton st., on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. His remains will be taken by the 7 o'clock train New Haven Railroad, corner 27th st. and 4th av., on Thursday morning, to Mamaroneck for interment.

SULLIVAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 27, Lizzie Denver, a native of Downpatrick, County Down, Ireland, aged 26 years, wife of Thomas Sullivan, printer.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, from No. 303 Front st., corner of Gouverneur.

CLAWSON.—In this City, on Monday, March 26, Louisa, youngest daughter of Albert W. and Emily Clawson, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 694 Greenwich-st., without further invitation.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

BOYNTON.—At the residence of the late Joshua Brookes, Esq., Edward Boynton, son of the late Jedediah Boynton, Esq., of Hinesburgh, Vt.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 31 West 15th-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MELONI.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, March 27, at 9 o'clock A. M., after a lingering illness, Martha, wife of Austin Meloni.

The funeral will take place, on Thursday, March 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

BUTLER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, March 27, Walter Ormonde Butler, of scarlet fever, aged 2 years and 10 months, only son of James L. and Martha P. Butler.

His funeral will take place at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, March 28 from the residence of his parents, No. 315 Henry-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Oakwood Cemetery, at Troy, for interment.

BARBOUR.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, March 27, Thomas, the infant son of Thomas and Lizzie Barbour, aged 5 months.

PELL.—At Ithaca, Tompkin's County, N. Y., on Friday, March 23, Mrs. Mary Pell, widow of the late Fredk. D. Pell, of Rye, Westchester County, in the 75th year of her age.

VAN ZANDT.—At St. Anthony's, Minn., on Thursday, March 21, Mathew T. Van Zandt, of Tarrytown.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WEEKS.—In Hoboken, on Monday afternoon, March 26, Mary, relict of Benjamin Weeks, in the 83d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday morning, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, from the residence of James K. Brush, No. 23 Union-place, Bloomfield-st., without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 147, March 27, 1860.
42, 68, 17, 58, 67, 12, 4, 52, 46, 44, 8, 33.
Class No. 148, March 27, 1860.
15, 16, 47, 13, 11, 50, 12, 35, 49, 71, 10, 75, 9.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 27, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

WOMAN'S A, B, C OF HEALTH
ZARTALISMA A, B & C,
ARE INFALLIBLE REMEDIES FOR ALL FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS, DEBILITATING INFLUENCES, AND UNHEATHY CONDITIONS INCIDENTAL TO THE FEMALE SEX.

Price $1 per case, or 6 cases for $5, of any assortment.
☞ Full directions and particulars will be found on the pamphlet accompanying each preparation. The pamphlet contains further valuable advice for females of all ages, and will be mailed, free of charge, to any part of the United States on receipt of the address.
Sold by the proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (4 doors below McDougal,) New York, where he can be confidentially consulted from 11 to 2 and from 4 to 8 daily.
Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and at Mrs. HAYES' Medical Depôt, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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PRISON LABOR.
We sell to the jobbing trade only.
The attention of large buyers solicited.
A. BARRICKLO & CO., No. 35 Murray-st.

MILLS' BOURBONIA
Is a quality of Whisky made from the best selected Indian Corn, and is not only a superior article as a beverage, but is highly recommended by physicians for its superior medicinal properties and as a great remedial agent in all cases of PULMONARY DISORDERS. Sold by druggists generally. JOHN MILLS & CO.,
Proprietors, No. 14 Broadway.

GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE
Uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body. Warranted, $1 per bottle, No. 67 Walker-st., New York; BATES, Boston; CALLENDER, Philadelphia.

WHAT IS IT?—WHY HAV'NT YOU SEEN it? Seen what—the man monkey? No! but that NEW PATENT FIVE MINUTES' TEA KETTLE. The QUICKEST BOILING and the NEATEST ARTICLE I ever saw. For sale at the house furnishing and hardware stores.

USEFUL IN ALL FAMILIES.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease, &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

STARR'S
Chemically Prepared
GLUE,
For family use, 25c. per bottle, with brush.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured and for sale by Starr Glue Company, No. 51 Liberty-st.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR
Is invaluable in cases of burns, scalds, sores, skin disease and rheumatism. Sold by all druggists.
J. WRIGHT & CO., General Agents,
No. 14 Broadway, New-York.

PLATED TEA-SETS FOR $20.
A few more left—full sets of six pieces—which I offer for $20. Also, just finished, some very rich tea sets of new patterns, for $25 and $30 a set, at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling slip. LUCIUS HART

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, OF CONECTICUT, is the author of
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT I[illegible] the great external remedy of the age. Try it.

HARPER'S WEEKLY
For this week
[SECOND EDITION NOW READY,]
Contains:

FOUR FINE ILLUSTRATIONS of the "E. A. JOHNSON" TRAGEDY, to wit:

1. A PORTRAIT of the PRISONER JOHNSON, *alias* HICKS.
2. PICTURE of the "E. A. JOHNSON" SLOOP.
3. VIEW of the DECK where the FIRST STRUGGLE took place, with the BLOOD-STAINS.
4. VIEW of the CABIN in which the CAPTAIN was KILLED.

Also,
A FINE PICTURE of the SLOOP "SPRAY."
Also,
A PORTRAIT of the CHINAMAN JACAKLOW.
Also,
A PORTRAIT of EFFIE CARSTANG, and a VIEW of the TRIAL of the CASE of CARSTANG *versus* SHAW, with a REPORT of the same.
Also,
A PICTURE of the NAVAL ACTION between the U. S. SLOOP-OF-WAR "SARATOGA" and the MEXICAN STEAMERS MIRAMON and MARQUEZ.
Also,
A PORTRAIT and BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH of HON. JOHN S. PHELPS, of Missouri.
Also,
WILKIE COLLINS' NEW and THRILLING STORY, "THE WOMAN IN WHITE," continued, with Illustrations by McLENAN.
Also,
FITZ HUGH LUDLOW'S NEW TALE of AMERICAN LIFE, "THE NEW PARTNER IN CLINGHAM & CO., BANKERS," continued.—THE DEATH of LUKE GREEN.
Also,
THREE CHARMING LOVE-TALES—complete.
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The usual Lounger, Editorials, Comicalities, and all the News of the Day.
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MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DIFFERENT SIZES AND STYLES,
Adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable scale is required. Call and examine, or send for an illustrated circular.
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CHEAPEST
AND
LARGEST ENGRAVING EVER PUBLISHED
FOR $1.
LET ALL WELL-WISHERS OF THE
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WHO DESIRE TO PROMOTE THE RELIGIOUS WELFARE OF
THEIR FAMILIES,
BUY THE GREAT PICTURE
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CHRIST AND HIS APOSTLES.
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THE WAY TO RAISE ONE.

We propose to sell our beautiful Engraving of Christ and his Apostles to Sunday-schools at a discount, so as to enable them to resell them at the regular retail price; and we have already found that, in a school of a few scholars, sufficient copies have been sold from the profits of which has been raised a large library of books.
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In offering this work of art at $1 we are convinced that it is within the reach of every minister of the Gospel.
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DO NOT BE DECEIVED.
This extraordinary Water is performing wonderful cures every day of Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Liver and Kidney complaints, and every disease arising from impurity of the blood. C. L. MATHER, Agent,
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Call and get a pamphlet.

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J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR,
AND IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS,
At once relieves and finally effects a cure of these truly painful diseases by a timely application of the Olive Tar to the parts affected, and by a strict adherence to the directions contained in the Powders. The Powders purify and revitalize the blood, enabling it to receive and diffuse through the system the vitality imparted by the Olive Tar. Thus the disease yields to the benign influence of the medicine, and the patient is restored to health. Sold at 50 cents per bottle, at No. 315 Broadway, and by all druggists.

CHILTON ON THE CROTON.
The Diaphragm Filter, manufactured by McKENZIE & O'HARA, is the kind of porous Filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sandstone which constitutes the filtering medium, to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and only requires to be reversed occasionally to insure its action.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
Manufactured and sold by McKENZIE & O'HARA, No. 364 4th-st., corner of Mercer.

TURNER'S FOREST WINE BITTERS.
The great Spring and Summer Medicine, warranted to counteract biliousness, improve the appetite, strengthen and invigorate the whole system. Are economical and cheap. Sold by druggists and dealers in nearly every country in the habitable globe. TURNER BROTHERS, Proprietors, New-York, Buffalo, N. Y., and San Francisco, Cal.

LOVET'S WAHPENE—AN INDIAN VEGETABLE extract, restores gray hair to its original color, cures baldness, stops hair from falling, removes dandruff, free from sulphur, does not corrode jewelry like other hair restoratives. Any article that is powerful enough to corrode jewelry, requires no argument to convince the public that it will injure the brain.
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HECKERS' FARINA JELLY—A DELICIOUS dessert and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House and all the principal saloons. HECKERS' Farina Boilers to prevent burning or scorching; Jelly Molds, of various sizes, forms and patterns; for sale at the establishment, No. 5 New Canal-st., near East Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES, SELLING OFF CHEAP, PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.—The subscribers offer their stock of chandeliers, pendants, brackets, and every article appertaining to the business, at unprecedented low prices. J. & T. CONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st.
P. S.—Will remove to No. 5 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., west of Broadway, soon after May.

NEW BOOKS.
THE NEW NOVEL—WALTER ASHWOOD.
A good deal of inquiry
Having been made amongst the
UP TOWN BOOKSELLERS,
In regard to the appearance of this new novel, and
PUBLIC CURIOSITY BEING AROUSED,
Messrs. RUDD & CARLETON
Announce
That this very striking work of fiction
WILL BE READY ON SATURDAY.
WALTER ASHWOOD—A LOVE STORY.
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AUCTION NOTICE.
CONTINUATION OF THE CLEARANCE SALE
OF
D. APPLETON & CO.,
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THEIR STORE, NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
At 3 P. M.,
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FANCY GOODS.
HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE.
341 Broadway, 341
Have now in store, and are receiving by every fresh arrival, a large and varied assortment of
FOREIGN FANCY GOODS.
Comprising in part,
French and Chinese Fans, Hair Nets, and Headdresses, Fancy Hair Pins and Combs, Belt Clasps, Buckles and Slides, Paris Dress Buttons, Garters, Watch Guards, Steel and Gilt Jewelry, Brushes, Pen-holders, Accordeons, &c.,
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JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,
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WILLIAM M. EVARTS, ESQ.,
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.,
Prof. FRANCIS LEIBER, D. D.,
WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER,
Rev. DANIEL CURRY, D. D.,
Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER.
THE INDEPENDENT
FOR THIS WEEK,
Opens with
A NEW AND ORIGINAL POEM,
From the pen of
MRS. E. BARRETT BROWNING,
Entitled
"A COURT LADY."

The heroine of this beautiful poem is an Italian Florence Nightingale, visiting a Hospital. The scenes at the bedsides are tenderly and touchingly depicted. The poem is in the author's happiest vein, and will be immediately recognized as one of her best efforts. The following are the opening lines:

"Her hair was tawny with gold, her eyes with purple were dark;
Her cheeks pale, opal, burnt with a red and restless spark."
"Never was lady of Milan nobler in name and in race—
Never was lady of Italy fairer to see in the face."

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.,
contributes another
FRESH AND INTERESTING PAPER
of his series of
"FAMILIAR LETTERS ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS."
FRANCIS LIEBER, LL.D.,
discusses
"THE PROPOSED ARCTIC EXPEDITION,"
in an eloquent and masterly style, reviewing and commending the project of Dr. Hayes for another Arctic search for the discovery of an Open Polar Sea.
SLAVERY IN THE FREE STATES,
BY WILLIAM M. EVARTS, ESQ.
Mr. Evarts, who is well known to the country as one of the leading members of the New-York Bar, and also as a brilliant orator and able writer, will write, for the columns of the INDEPENDENT, a series of papers discussing several of the most interesting and important questions that have sprung out of the Lemon Slave Case.
"A FAMILIAR LECTURE,"
BY
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
An interesting conversational discourse from the text:
"*But put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ.*"
The growing public interest manifested in the discourses of the Pastor of Plymouth Church, as printed in this paper, with the author's own revisions, is evidenced by the numerous letters which every day's mails bring to the office, stating that they are read aloud in family circles, in fire-engine houses, in the cabins of steamboats, and in numerous church pulpits on the Sabbath.
"THE METHODIST CHURCH:
PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE."
BY REV. DANIEL CURRY, D. D.
Dr. Curry is one of the most perspicuous, graphic and entertaining writers in the Methodist Church. He will contribute a series of articles on the above subject, (beginning this week,) which will have special reference to the questions that are to be agitated in the approaching Quadrennial General Conference, to meet at Buffalo on the 1st of May. Dr. Curry says:
"Three principal questions are expected to be discussed, and perhaps decided, at approaching session, to wit (1) Certain modifications of what is technically called the "itinerancy,"—(2) The admission of the laity to a share in the government of the Church; and (3) The Slavery question. To each of these we propose to devote our attention in future papers."
Dr. Curry's article for this week gives an account of the founding of the Methodist Church in this country in 1775, by an Irish lay-preacher in the City of New-York.
A correspondent writing from Minesotta says:
"The INDEPENDENT never before was so worthy of the patronage which it is reciving as now. A Logging Company took it during the Winter into our pine forests, and collected 'Beecher Congregations' in their cabins, such as he was not aware that he was addressing."
"Its position on politics is manly, Christian and most useful. I rejoice that it has taken its present position on the Presidential Election. You are *right*: *there is but one man for candidate.*"
THE INDEPENDENT
is published every THURSDAY MORNING, and furnished to mail subscribers at Two Dollars a year, or delivered by carrier in New-York and Brooklyn at Two Dollars and a Half.
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.
FOR SALE BY NEWS AGENTS.

CONSTRUCTIVE ARCHITECTURE.—IN the ARCHITECTS AND MECHANICS' JOURNAL, April 7, appears the first of a series of articles on this subject, being the first paper of the new volume, and enlarged size. Designs and Working Drawings every week. $2 a year. Sample copy sent five weeks for 25 cents, by the publisher, A. HARTHILL, No. 128 Fulton-st., New-York. To be had of all News Agents.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER AND THEODORE TILTON IN BEHALF OF THE FATHERLESS.—Go and hear them, TO-NIGHT, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Admission free. A collection will be taken up.

LAW REPORTS.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Trial and Acquittal of Capt. Mallett for the Murder of his Mate.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—TUESDAY, MARCH 27—BEFORE HON. JUDGE BETTS.

At the opening of this Court yesterday (Tuesday) morning, it was announced by Judge BETTS that he was prepared to proceed with any criminal case that was ready for trial. Mr. Hunt, the Assistant District-Attorney, said he would prefer to try Capt. Mallett for the murder of his mate, John Perry, on the high seas, on the 8th of February last.

To this Mr. Benedict, the prisoner's counsel, acceded, and the case was taken up forthwith.

The following jurors were sworn:

Henry Wilson,
Chas. B. Goodrich,
Richard Case,
Thos. H. Redding,
Paul Worth,
John Farrell,
James C. Rhodes,
John Wallace,
Henry Coffin,
Albert Powell,
Chas. L. Franklin,
Benj. Thwaites.

Mr. Hunt opened the case for the prosecution by a short recital of the circumstances under which the homicide took place.

John Pinkerton was the first witness examined on behalf of the Government. His testimony was, in substance, as follows: I am a native of this country; I reside in Brooklyn, L. I.; I go sometimes to sea, and sometimes do carting; on the 30th of August last I sailed in the ship *John Cottle*; it was an American vessel; the prisoner was master; there were three masters, of whom Mr. Perry was the first, Mr. Ryan the second, and Mr. Wilson the third; I went as able seaman; the crew numbered twenty-eight, all told; we were bound to Acapulco, and did not put into any other port until we reached there, which we did on the 10th of February last; the first mate was not living when we arrived in that port; he died at sea on the 8th of February; I was at the wheel when his death took place; he was forward; it happened between 3 and 4 o'clock of the afternoon on that day; he came to his death by being shot; it was the captain who shot him; I saw the Captain come out of the cabin; he had a pistol in his right hand, and pointed it at the mate, at the same time calling him by name twice; the mate ran towards me at the wheel; he got abaft me, while the Captain stood to starboard of me; I was on duty at the wheel; the mate ran towards the Captain, and when he was within about four feet of him the captain fired; that was the first shot; the Captain was then about six feet from me; the mate ran forward and took hold of the Captain's right arm. [Here the relative position of the parties before and after the first shot were pointed out by the witness on a diagram.] The first fire, he proceeded to answer, did not seem to take effect; when the mate had grabbed the Captain by the right arm, the Captain lowered that arm, placed it under the mate's left one, and fired; the mate let go, and ran down into the cabin screaming; as he was passing through the cabin the third shot was fired; I was not then in a position to see them; the fourth shot was fired forward near the hatchway; I could not see them even then; I next saw the mate passing forward, just under the longboat on the main deck; that was after the third shot, and before the fourth; after the second I saw him come out of the cabin; I did not see the fourth shot fired, but I should guess it was somewhere near the fore-hatchway; I heard the fourth shot, but from my position I could not see any pistol with the Captain between the third and fourth shots; I saw the backs of both as they went forward, just before the fourth shot; they were rushing forward, the mate being first; after the fourth shot I next saw the Captain on the port side of the deck, coming towards me with his pistol in his hands; he showed the pistol to the second mate, said he had shot Mr. Perry in self-defence; surrendered the ship to him, and threw himself on the protection of the crew; I do not know of more than four shots being fired; the captain after this went into the cabin; I did not go to where Mr. Perry was lying until about half an hour after, when I was relieved from the wheel; I then went up and rolled the body over, and found him dead; all the wounds I saw were three; there was one on the back which only grazed the skin; one under the left arm, on the left side, and one about four inches above the right wrist, breaking the bone; he, (Perry,) had no weapon of any description that I saw.

Cross-examined by Mr. E. D. Benedict.—I have said the whole ship's company was twenty-eight; the character and disposition of the Captain on board was very kindly; two days before the shooting of the mate I had observed something strange in the conduct of the Captain; it was something unnatural—something that did not seem to belong there; he would be rushing from the cabin to the deck, and from the deck to the cabin every few minutes; I had never seen him before this voyage; he would go also to the galley and carpenter-shop, not further; he did not seem to have any particular business in those places; in going to the galley his principal business seemed to be the lighting of his pipe; nothing had transpired between the mate and myself; this strange appearance of the Captain was, I know, noticed by others; his eyes looked very wild and ugly—I cannot say it was ugly—it was a frightful, disagreeable look; I cannot express myself as well as some of your high-flown men can.

Mr. Benedict—Express yourself just in your own way.

Witness resumed—The first I heard of the conversation between the Captain and mate before the shooting was when they stood on the starboard side; the Captain asked the mate if that was not the peak of land; I did not hear the mate's reply; we had been in sight of land then for four or five days; then the Captain went forward to the binnacle and took the bearings; afterwards he and the mate both rested a little, and the Captain went down to the cabin, stayed there for a minute or two, came up, addressed the mate, and said he had very queer feelings; he repeated this twice, and did not seem to know what he was doing; the mate told him he had better go down to the cabin and take a sleep; the Captain went down, and when he came up again he was smoking; when going down he called the mate; the mate went to him; I afterwards heard loud words in the cabin; when the mate came up again he looked vexed, as if the Captain had been saying something to him; when the Captain came up smoking, the mate told him to throw away the pipe and he would feel ten to one better; the Captain said he would, drew his hand down the side of his face, and gave the mate an angry side look; when the Captain had gone down again, the mate told me in an undertone, putting his hand close to me, that the Captain was as crazy as a bedbug; I understood him to mean that he was insane, and that was the general opinion; the Captain did not stay below the last time he went down more than ten minutes; I next saw him with his head out of the companionway, looking aft, and rolling his eyes wildly about: he came up shouting "Mr. Perry, Mr. Perry," and, with his pistol in his hand, and pointed in front of him, he put his back to the cabin and fired; at first Mr. Perry ran behind me, as I suppose, to save himself, and then ran to the Captain with his head down and caught him by the right arm; I think that first shot missed Mr. Perry; on the evening before this the Captain asked Mr. Perry what he had against him, and Mr. Perry said he had nothing against him; the Captain then asked him to come up to the main deck and he would fight him; he took off his vest and the mate did the same, and unloosed his suspenders, tied them around his waist, and said that if he (the Captain) wanted to fight him he would fight, and called on all hands to witness them; the second mate rushed in and asked them for God's sake to stop quarrelling, as there had been nothing but difficulty during the whole voyage, and he wanted them to end it in peace; the mate refused to strike first, and there was no encounter, but the Captain said that when they got to Acapulco he would show who was the better man, to which the mate replied that if he licked him he would have only another man to lick; the mate then threw up his post, and refused to serve as such any longer; next morning he resumed duty.

After relating some unimportant details, the witness proceeded as follows: The Captain, after shooting the mate, went into his cabin, and made the steward stand by while he reloaded his pistol; during the shooting the second mate had run down into his room, and seemed to think he was in danger from the Captain; the Captain said he did not think he was safe where the second mate was; the second mate went and got irons, and wished to have them put on him, and to be taken to some place where the Captain could not see him; next morning all hands were called at seven bells to bury the dead; the Captain took charge; we had asked him the night before if we would bury the mate then; he said, "No, keep him till next morning, and bury the poor fellow decently;" the Captain tried to take some part in the affair, but broke down; next day we put the Captain in irons, because we all got afraid of him, he was so wild; the second mate was stowed away below, though he was not there all the time, for he kept his watch; we persuaded the Captain to go into irons; he had before that asked the carpenter if he had not sawed off the pumps, as the ship was making more and more water every day; he told us we might take the ship and do what we d—d pleased with her, and proposed to us that if he could get a man with him he would leave her in an open boat; he thought there were some four or five of us in combination against him; even the very night before we went into Acapulco he said he was in danger of his life; he had not an enemy in the crew; I never sailed with a better one.

Question by the Court.—How did you succeed in putting the irons on the Captain? A.—We persuaded him into it; the Captain gave us the privilege of going into his cabin, and said that if we found any more arms there we might take them; the third mate and boatswain being the only ones who belonged to the cabin, went down, came up again, and told us that no arms could be found; this we told to the second mate, but he was still afraid and refused to come on board and meet the Captain until the Captain was searched, and his arms taken from him; a man named Thompson and two others went up to him and searched him; I then went down and told the second mate; I said to him he should go up and talk to him (the Captain) as he ought to; he did go up and talked with him, and then took charge of the ship; the Captain went into irons; just before that he fell on his knees and asked us to spare his life; we (the crew) told him that if he went into irons he could have any two men he liked from every watch to stay with him; two men appointed from every watch did stay with him night and day afterwards until we reached port.

To Mr. Benedict—He acted crazy as could be all the time, but sometimes was easier; he did not sleep any, but he went to the table; in two days after the shooting of the mate, we got into Acapulco; when the shooting occurred we were about fifty miles from port, but were detained by a head wind, and besides the ship was not a good sailer; he often went to the side of the vessel and asked us to throw him overboard if we wanted to get rid of him, but prayed to let him know when, so that he might be prepared; when we reached Acapulco on the 10th, the American Consul came on board, and the Captain's irons were taken off; on the 26th, he and Elwell and I left in the *Golden Age* for Panama, bound home; he was not in irons on that ship; at Aspinwall the American Consul refused to have anything to do with us; the Captain paid his own passage home and ours, but we gave $10 apiece to secure better accommodations; when we reached here we wanted to be introduced to an officer, and got into a carriage and drove all round; the Captain never spoke to me about what I should testify about on the trial; he would have had no difficulty in putting the mate in irons if he wished it, for all the crew would have stood by him.

Q.—Was not the Captain, in your judgment, out of his mind at the time of this shooting? (Objected to, objection sustained, and exception taken.)

To a Juror—There was no Doctor on board; I do not know that he was examined by any Doctor after we landed; he was not a drinker; I never saw him drink; he had a pipe in his mouth pretty much all the time; I never knew of his using opium.

To Mr. Hunt—I never knew either the Captain or mate before I shipped on that vessel; I heard the Captain, when we were about two months out, accuse the mate of sleeping on his watch and neglecting the ship; the mate called him a "d—d liar;" he did often sleep on his watch and would turn her two points to wind; I know of no difficulty between them but that; the mate was a very disagreeable man, and did not pay the usual respect an inferior officer is expected to show to his Captain; I first noticed the craziness of the Captain two days before the shooting; the evening they stripped for the fight was the evening before the shooting; when the mate told the Captain that if he whipped him he would have only one more to whip, I meant him to say he would finish him, and that the only one he (the Captain) would have to whip after him, would be either God Almighty or the devil; he was a very treacherous man; he cuffed and banged the crew about, and I know the Captain reprimanded him for it, though he did not do so in my presence.

Q.—(*By a Juror*)—During those days that you say that the Captain acted so strangely, did he attend to his duties on the ship? did he keep a reckoning? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Did he ever direct the ship's course? A.—Never to my knowledge, for we had always head winds.

Q.—Did you see anything in his management of the ship that would lead you to suppose that he was sane? A.—He did not act sanely in taking the sun; he did not so much give orders during that time as before; his insanity I judged of from his sayings and actions.

Q.—When did you first hear him talk about the pumps being sawed off? A.—That was the day after the mate was shot; I never heard him talk of them before; she had sprung a leak at Cape Horn and I had often heard him say that it was increasing; it was true about the leak but the rest was imagination.

To Mr. Benedict—He acted different in everything during those two days before the shooting than I had ever seen him do before; he was constantly going up and down, up and down, and did not seem to know what he was doing; he kept talking to himself and mumbling; sometimes you could hear a word but that was all.

To Mr. Hunt—The pistol was a five-shooter with a single barrel. [Pistol exhibited.] I think that is it.

John Elwell, the last witness for the prosecution, swore that he had seen the mate come out of the cabin after two shots had been fired, and that he (the mate) had a double-barreled pistol in his hand; witness went below because he was afraid that he himself would be shot; on going on deck again he saw the mate prostrate on his face, and the captain moving off; the captain declared that he had shot him, said he would give himself up, and wished to throw himself on the protection of the crew.

The prosecution having rested, Mr. Benedict opened for the defence.

The first witness whom he called in the prisoner's behalf was one of the owners of the vessel of which he was appointed master, Mr. Ambrose Snow, whose testimony was to this effect: I have known Capt. Mallett for 12 years, and selected him on account of his competency; we never heard anything against him, or that he was incapable of managing a ship; his character, so far as we knew, was peaceable; he did not write to us on landing at Acapulco, as is the custom; the first we heard of the affair was from the newspapers; a Captain subsequently called upon us, who was in Acapulco at the time of Capt. Mallett's arrival, and gave us further information, and we were led to understand that Capt. Mallett had forbidden any communication on the subject; we had no opportunities of knowing him intimately, because of our being in business, and of his occupation being that of a seaman; but his character, as represented to us, was that of a peaceable, well-meaning man.

Cross-examined—Capt. Mallett is a native of Warren, Maine, in the town adjoining which I was born; I have only seen him occasionally for the last ten years.

Thomas Mallett, Jr.—I have been a ship-owner, and am an elder brother of the prisoner; he has sailed for me and under me; he was under me as an officer but one voyage; his habits seemed to me to be very correct indeed; I never knew him to have had any difficulties with his crew, and I had particular opportunities for knowing, and have made special inquiry as to that.

Cross-examined—He was very temperate in his habits; he smoked a good deal of cigars and tobacco, and I have taken occasion to caution him about it; I am the eldest of eight, and he the youngest; his only voyage under me was a short one; it was from Massachusetts to New-Orleans; after I retired from a seafaring life he acted as master for me for six years, and I never heard any complaint against him.

C. C. Green testified that he had been 34 years at sea; was once the prisoner's chief officer; joined him in 1848; should consider him in point of character to be a most able ship-master, and kind and gentle-hearted man, and never knew of his having had any difficulty with anybody.

Cross-examined—I was acquainted with him before 1848, but that was the first time I sailed with him; I have known him some 15 years, and never heard him speak a cross word in any ship; so far as I know he is strictly temperate, and I have always found him so.

To Mr. Benedict—When we were in Liverpool there were two of our sailors who waited a week to come back with him, and did come back with him.

James W. Lee had known Capt. Mallett since he recollected anything; they were born and bred together; they were before the mast together as boys; his (Mallett's) character was quiet and peaceable, and witness never knew of his having any bad habits.

Cross-examined—They sailed from Massachusetts for New Orleans some nineteen or twenty years ago, when the prisoner was about fifteen years of age; witness had not seen much of him since.

To Mr. Benedict—I came here two years ago to sail with him in the *Columbia*, but I did not, because she had gone to sea.

William Hughes, a captain, who had known the prisoner for a great many years, corroborated the statements of the previous witnesses as to the prisoner's character for peacefulness and kind temper.

Luther Hayden, who has been employed in the shipping of crews in New-Orleans, and is so engaged in this City now, testified that he was very intimate with the prisoner; that he never had heard of any complaint against him for ill-treatment of either officers or men; that he always could obtain for him a crew with more than ordinary readiness, for an Eastern ship.

Dr. David Key Brown, the Superintendent of the Bloomingdale Asylum for eight years, testified that he had been all day in Court, and judged from the testimony he had heard, supposing it to be true, that Capt. Mallett's case presented a not uncommon instance of insanity; sudden insanity, accompanied with a tendency to violence and muttering or self-colloquy, followed by a subsidence of the hallucination, or a return to the former state of mind, was not unfrequent.

Cross-examined—In its general aspects I have seen cases similar to that of the prisoner, though they did not involve homicide; cases have come under my observation in which such fears of conspiracy to do bodily harm, as he seems to have entertained, have led to personal violence on the part of the insane man; this diseased state of mind is not usually followed by homicide, for precautions are generally taken to put the patient in a condition in which he is incapable of committing danger; this mental affection more generally results in suicide. The witness stated at length the grounds on which he arrived at the conclusion that the homicide was committed under the influence of insanity, and said that of that fact he had no reasonable doubt.

To the Court—From the state of facts as represented in the evidence, I would have treated the prisoner as an insane man, and am astonished that the Consul at Acapulco, when informed of all the facts, did not have recourse to such treatment; as to the notion that this form of insanity generally exhibits itself in a mischievous form, I would say that the ordinary rules governing mental action cannot be applied to insanity.

To a Juror—We believe that, as a general rule, cases of feigned insanity are easily detected.

To Mr. Hunt—I have seen three such cases while I was Assistant Physician in the Utica Asylum, and aided in the examination of two of them; cases of "playing luny," as they call it, in order to avoid work, sometimes occur in the Penitentiary, but, as I have said, it is readily exposed, for common minds generally exaggerate and over act insanity.

Dr. Chapin, of the Flatbush Asylum, expressed his entire concurrence in the testimony of Dr. Brown. He was not cross-examined.

Mr. Benedict, for the defence, said that the prosecution had consented to permit the case to go to the Jury without argument.

The Judge delivered a very impartial charge to the Jury, laying down the law as to the state of mind in which legal responsibility exists or ceases to exist, and recapitulating the leading facts as disclosed in the evidence.

The Jury then retired, and after a brief consultation returned with a verdict of *Not Guilty*. The prisoner, on hearing the announcement from the Foreman, sobbed violently, his wife—an interesting looking girl—fainted, and his friends could hardly suppress their emotions of joy.

A Financial Operation.

EXPLOITS OF A COUNTRY BANK.

The Hatters' Bank vs. *Daniel Barnum*.—This was an action by the plaintiff, a banking corporation, located in the village of Bethel, Danbury County, Conn., upon a draft made by the defendant on the 10th of January, 1854, for $1,200, payable at the Knickerbocker Bank, of this City, at sight. The plaintiff alleges that the check was not paid upon presentation, but was refused, and that it was drawn by the defendant fraudulently, he well knowing that he had no funds in the Knickerbocker Bank at the time. From this complaint the whole matter of controversy seemed to arise, merely from the non-payment of an ordinary check in the usual course of business; but when the defendant's answer came to be read, a new face was given to the transaction.

The defence of Barnum was that there was no truth in the allegations of the complaint in regard to his indebtedness to the plaintiff, and that the statement that he had no funds in the Bank at the time the check was drawn was also wanting in truthfulness. The defendant further averred the following facts: In the Fall of the year 1853, the plaintiff desired to increase its circulation of small bills under the denomination of five dollars. That wish was realized by an agreement between Mr. George Seeley, of the National Hotel of this City, as agent of the Bank, and the defendant as the agent of Mr. George T. Rodman, then an extensive iron-founder and machinist, also of this City. By that agreement, the Bank was to advance to Mr. Rodman, in its aforesaid small bills, weekly, such sums of money as should be necessary to meet the weekly expenses of Rodman's business. Rodman was to give his check therefor, post-dated one week, and payable in current money of this City. The defendant agreed to be surety for the money so advanced to Rodman, and to pay it should Rodman prove unable to do so. The agreement so made was carried out as stipulated, the defendant usually receiving the bills, paying them over to Rodman, and giving his own check therefor, as agent only. Subsequently Rodman failed, and made an assignment to Messrs. Thomas C. Durant and Henry C. Crane, in which the defendant was made a preferred creditor for the sum of $2,000; and the defendant thereupon transferred to the bank at the instance and request of its officers, two checks of Rodman for the sum of $1,000 each, and he was thereupon released from liability as surety. The property in the hands of the assignees was sufficient to pay all the debts of Rodman. Afterwards the bank refused to proceed against the assignees upon the checks, although urged to do so by the defendant, and by their laches, or negligence, he, the defendant, as he alleges, lost the sum of $2,000, for which he was a preferred creditor, and was now called upon to pay the present additional demand. The defendant says he only gave his checks as a mere memorandum of the sums at different times advanced, and that the check for the sum now demanded was not given when the money was delivered; and that it was not at the time considered by himself, or any of the other parties to the transaction, as making him liable. The $2,000 were set up as a counter-claim.

Counsel for the defense stated to the Jury that the paper or bills of the bank proved to be worth only so much waste paper, and that it was in fact *loaned by* the laborers and servant girls of this City, who were compelled to be the losers. The case was tried in the Superior Court, before Justice MONCRIEF.

It should be stated that the plaintiff put in a replication, denying all matters set forth in the answer not in accordance with the allegations of the complaint, and repudiating the counter-claim set up.

E. Seeley and C. Brainerd, for plaintiffs; A. M. C. Pennington and Ira D. Warren, for defendants.

The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,750 53.

Controversy between Author and Printer.

THE LAMENT OF QUINTIN MCKILL.

D. Francis Bacon vs. *Peter C. Baker* and *Daniel Godwin*.—The defendants are printers, doing business in the *Tribune* Buildings. The plaintiff is an author and poet of some note, and in 1858 employed the defendant, as he alleges, to print a work he had written, entitled *The Lament of Quintin McKill, of Iron Gray, Soothsayer*. The defendants printed the work, the plaintiff as he avers paid them for it, and they delivered to him fifty copies, but refused to deliver the balance of the edition.

The cause was tried before Justice ROBERTSON in the Superior Court. The plaintiff was examined in his own behalf. He testified that he composed the work in question.

A copy of the work was produced. It was a poem, commenting severely on the municipal mismanagement and individual vices and crimes observable in the City of New-York, and was accompanied with a number of explanatory notes.

The plaintiff testified that Baker & Godwin engaged with him to print the work; they printed it, and plaintiff paid for it; a part of the money he paid himself; the next was paid for him by another person. Defendants had refused to deliver except 50 copies of the whole 500 ordered. The market value of the books was 75 cents per copy. Plaintiff had no difficulty in disposing of the 50 copies delivered, at that price. He had orders for other copies he was unable to fill, through defendants' refusal to deliver.

For defendants, evidence was put in that defendants never engaged to print the book for plaintiff. On the contrary, they expressly refused to print it on his credit. He then procured Delplaine to become responsible for the work, and defendants agreed to do it for Delplaine. The latter gave defendants explicit instructions not to deliver books except on his written order.

The case was submitted to the jury on instructions from the Judge, that if they believed, on all the testimony, that the defendants contracted with plaintiff, they should find a verdict in his favor for the damages sustained; if the contract was with another person, defendants were not liable to plaintiff.

The jury found a verdict for the defendants.

A. K. Hadley for the plaintiff; Benjamin Vaughn Abbott for defendants.

The following are specimen stanzas from the poem:

XLVII.

O, New-Gomorrah! hast thou not
A few good honest men,
As virtuous at least as Lot?
Not fifty? well, say ten.
Such City Lots surveying
Thou should'st have well assessed;
In them, no fears delaying,
Thou safely may'st invest.

XLVIII.

Five would have saved old Sodom
From that destructive fire;
If it could then have had them
It might now stand entire.
A good mode of insurance—
Take thou some of that stock.
O'ertask not Heaven's endurance,
Lo! Tyre's a naked rock.

Suit to Collect a Gambling Debt.

Peter H. Young vs. *Jacob S. Atwood & Co.*—This was a cause on the short calendar in the Superior Court, and was now tried before Justice ROBERTSON, without a jury.

From the papers in the case, it appeared that in the Summer of 1857, an Ohio lawyer, named Bartram, came to this City, and during his stay here, strolled into the faro rooms of "Butt Allen" at No. 474 Broadway, where, it seems, he lost all or most of his money. This was upon an evening in August of that year; and before Bartram left the place, he drew his check upon the defendants, payable to himself. The check was the next day accepted by the defendants, and on the night of that day the victim (Bartram) was again at the faro bank. On that night the draft was cashed by the plaintiff, and upon the same night lost the entire sum received upon the check—$100. The check, however, as Bartram testified, was not indorsed by him until the next day after the last playing. Bartram stated that he indorsed the check down stairs, at the bar.

The check was not paid by Atwood & Co., and this action was brought to collect it. The defence was, that the check was made for a gambling debt, and that it was, therefore, not binding in law.

Young, the plaintiff, who appears to have been the "dealer" of the faro bank, testified that the money advanced by him was for the use of the "gentleman from Ohio" in going home. A young man named Fallon, who said he was a butcher, also testified that he was present at the time, and that from the conversation he understood that the check was cashed by the plaintiff to enable Bartram to go home.

Counsel for the plaintiff contended that upon these facts the check was good in law, and the Court should so hold.

On the other hand, the defendants' counsel urged that as the whole proceeding was a gambling matter, (as Bartram had testified,) and that as the money paid on the check was afterwards lost at play, the check was void and could not be collected.

Decision reserved.

A. L. Pinney for plaintiff; Stanley & Langdell for defendants.

The Police Cases.

The People, ex rel. Titus vs. *The Board of Police Commissioners.*—This cause was concluded by a special verdict under the direction of the Court.

The trial was at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice JAMES, who instructed the jury that the form of their verdict should be as follows:

The jury answer the first question, that the relator did, prior to April 15, 1857, possess a valid appointment and lawful warrant, and was duly commissioned as a member of the Police force of the City of New-York, under the act passed April 13, 1853.

The jury answer the second question, that the relator did refuse to take or hold office, and never has taken or held office under that act of the Legislature to establish a Metropolitan Police District, passed April 15, 1857, or under the Board of Police thereby established; but did continue to act as a policeman in the City of New-York until the 3d day of July, 1857, under the old Board of Police, which Board was in hostility to the Metropolitan Board of Police.

The jury answer the third question that the relator did not withdraw from the Police force organized under the act of 1857.

The jury answer the fourth question that the relator did not take office or act under the ordinance of the Mayor and Common Council, passed June 2, 1857.

The case of Martin against the Board was then taken up and proceeded with, but little interest being exhibited by others than those immediately connected with the litigation.

Action to Recover Damages for Personal Injuries.

Jacob Manz vs. *Edgar W. Fanning.*—This was an action against the defendant for injuries alleged to have been received by the plaintiff, in consequence of the defendant's negligence, and was brought on before Justice WOODRUFF, of the Superior Court.

The defendant did not appear, and the evidence of the plaintiff showed that the defendant had been excavating under Grand-street, near Bowery, and had neglected to safely cover the excavation. Into this the plaintiff fell while passing, and was so badly injured that he was laid up for several months.

After such evidence, the jury assessed the plaintiff's damages at $1,500.

W. W. Peck for plaintiff.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Freeland* vs. *Hall*.—Motion denied, without costs to either party.

Calendar....WEDNESDAY, March 28.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—"Omnibus suit."

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 647, 705, 811, 813, 815, 823, 825, 827, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865. *Part II.*—Police cases.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Balance of short calendar called.

COMMON PLEAS.—Adjourned for the term.

Sales of Real Estate....MARCH 27.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.	
3-story brick house and lot No. 355 10th-st., 20.10x½ block	$4,450
3-story brick house and lot No. 357 10th-st., 20.10x½ block	4,950
3-story brick house and lot No. 359 10th-st., 20.10x½ block	4,975
90 acres in Lewis County, N. Y., per acre	5
300 acres in Lewis County, N. Y., per acre	5
67 acres in Lewis County, N. Y., per acre	6
61 acres in Lewis County, N. Y., per acre	7
232 acres in Lewis County, N. Y., per acre	5
1 lot S. E. cor. DeKalb-av. and Cumberland-st., 29 x110	2,075
2 lots on Cranberry st., extending from Columbia to Furman st., 25x75, each	5 000
3-story brick house and lot No. 83 Henry-st., Bkn., 22x80	5,[illegible]
2-story brick house and lot No. 3 Warren-st., 22x90	4,300
3-story brick house and lot on Hamilton st., near Myrtle-av., 20x100	3,600
3 story brick house and lot, adjoining, 20x100	3,500
3-story brick house and lot No. 242 Hicks-st., 17.6x100	4,550
3-story brick house and lot No. 244 Hicks-st., 17.6x100	
BY A. H. MULLER.	
1 lot southeast cor. 3d-av. and 94th-st., 26.4x100	$1 800
1 lot adjoining on 3d-av., 25x100	1,235
1 lot adjoining on 3d-av., 25x100	1,225
1 lot adjoining on 3d-av., 25x100	1,215
1 lot adjoining on 3d-av., 25x100	1,215
1 lot adjoining on 3d-av., 25x100	1,190
1 lot adjoining on 3d-av., 25x100	1,180
1 lot adjoining in rear on 93d-st., 25x100.8	890
1 lot adjoining in rear on 93d-st., 25x100.8	895
1 lot adjoining in rear on 93d-st., 25x100.8	855
1 lot adjoining in rear on 93d-st., 25x100.8	705
1 lot adjoining in rear on 93d-st., 25x100.8	655
1 lot 100 feet east of 3d-av., on 94th-st., 25x100.8	695
1 lot adjoining on 94th-st., 25x100.8	690
1 lot adjoining on 94th-st., 25x100.8	555
1 lot adjoining on 94th-st., 25x100.8	555
1 lot adjoining on 94th-st., 25x100.8	510
BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.	
Executor's Sale:	
House and lot No. 60 Fulton-st., 24x101	$18,000
House and lot No. 160 William-st., 26x61	12,000
House and lot No. 29 Jane-st., 22x60	6,000
House and lot corner 4th and Jane sts	6,600
House and lot No. 32 8th-av	7,500
House and lot No. 34 8th-av	6,800
House and lot No. 36 8th-av	7,650
House and lot No. 38 8th-av	4,550
House and lot No. 40 8th-av	5,300
House and lot No. 42 8th-av	5,750
House and lot No. 44 8th-av	6 000
House and lot No. 46 8th-av	5,400
House and lot No. 48 8th-av	4,800
House and lot No. 50 8th-av	4,800
House and lot No. 18 Horatio-st	5,550
House and lot No. 59 Water-st., 23x80	15,500
House and lot No. 105 Water-st., 21x79	15,500

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HITCHCOCK'S ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

FOR COLLEGES, ACADEMIES AND SCHOOLS.

By Pres. HITCHCOCK, D. D., LL. D., of Amherst College, author of "Geology," &c., and EDWARD HITCHCOCK, Jun., M. D. Illustrated by nearly 400 engravings; 441 pages. Retail price $1.

This work, which has been in preparation for two years past, is now ready. The illustrations are unusually full, were executed by superior artists, French and German, as well as English and American, and their first cost was not less than $4,000. It is believed that no school-book yet issued has surpassed this in the value of its illustrations.

TESTIMONIALS AND NOTICES.

From B. B. Parsons, Principal of Greenfield High School, Mass.

I am much gratified with Hitchcock's Anatomy and Physiology. It has a sharpness of definition and a precision of language, blended with an attractive style, that is refreshing in this age of words and wordy text-books.

From the Springfield Republican.

The most full and accurate elementary work on these subjects that has come to our knowledge. It can hardly fail to be widely appreciated, and to become the general text-book in our colleges and schools. The illustrations are numerous and excellent, and the chapters on Comparative and Microscopic Anatomy are a valuable addition to the ordinary contents of books of this class.

From the Northwest Christian Advocate.

This book is worthy a place in every school in our country, and students and professional men who desire a hand-book of Physiology and Anatomy, will do well to keep it within reach.

From Dr. John Ingram, Superintendent of Public Schools, Savannah, Ohio.

A work of superior merit, greatly in advance of any similar work with which I am acquainted.

From the Troy Daily Arena.

We have examined this work with care, and unhesitatingly recommend it to teachers as the very best work of its grade published in this country.

From the Chicago Daily Times.

The best work on the science of Physiology, for use in schools, that has ever been published.

From the N. W. Home Journal.

The best of the kind that it has been our fortune to examine.

From the Otsego (N. Y.) Republican and Democrat.

Its fullness and copious illustrations, particularly of Microscopic Anatomy, make it not only eminently fitted for schools, but an interesting and instructive book for home reading. As an elementary book, it is exhaustive.

From D. Franklin Wells, A. B., Principal of the State University of Iowa.

"In fullness of illustration it is superior to every elementary work with with which I am acquainted. Its success as a text-book is certain."

From the Illinois Teacher, (the State Educational Journal.)

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&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

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IMPORTANT CORRECTION.

THE RELIGION OF SCIENCE Just published. Price, 87 cents. Mailed postage free. Postage stamps taken. See the *Tribune* of to-day, for an important correction in its previous advertisement. CALVIN BLANCHARD, Publisher, 76 Nassau st., New-York.

IN PRESS.
FRAGMENTS FROM THE STUDY OF A PASTOR.—By Rev. GEORGE W. NICHOLS.
H. B. PRICE, Publisher, No. 884 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUFUS M. BRUNDAGE,
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The greatest bargains in Stella shawls ever offered in this City.
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MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

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LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—S. CHAMBERS' establishment—the oldest and best in the United States—has always an ample supply of ladies' and children's clothing. The only establishment where ladies and merchants can at all times procure the newest and best styles. S. CHAMBERS has secured the best talent, both native and foreign, with a supply by each steamer of the newest fashions. Ladies and merchants supplied at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 503 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FOUNTAIN & CO.'S INDIA STORE IS the only place where India pine-apple dresses, crapes, silks, lutongs, satins, seersucker, Nankins, novelties, China, lacquered articles, and all kinds of American Indian feather fans, bark and bead work, &c., &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail. No. 653 Broadway. French Fans, latest styles.

CORSETS, CORSETS — FROM THE LATE wreck, 14,000 fine, to be sold on account of Underwriters at one dollar, quite fresh, in good order, the sale to continue until the whole are disposed of, at MRS. ALGER'S, No. 882 Broadway. N. B.—Ladies' and Misses' skirts very cheap.

OPENING WEEK FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS.—An elegant assortment of rich and elegantly trimmed. Ladies, please call and examine. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

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ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will exhibit, at Retail, their Paris MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, together with those of their own manufacture, on Thursday, March 29.

Also:

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Canal-st., corner of Mercer, New-York.

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MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
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LOW PRICES.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST. near 6th-av., can accommodate a party of two or three persons, who would be permanent, with board and a large, well-furnished front room, and a smaller room connected on second floor; house has gas, hot and cold water, and heated throughout; references exchanged. Address W. L., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED rooms, or a single furnished room, with gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman (breakfast, if required,) in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A first class house No. 230 West 32d st., a south parlor furnished, to a gentleman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen. Family small. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NO. 10 NEILSON-PLACE, ONE block from Broadway, third door from Clinton-place, or partial board, with dinner on Sunday. Single or double rooms, with gas and Croton water. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 50 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS with good board, for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 47 Bond-st.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or a few single gentlemen can obtain board at No. 151 2d av. Dinner at 6. Unexceptionable reference required.

A SPLENDID SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, on Brooklyn Heights, elegantly furnished, with board, for a gentleman and wife, or a party of single gentlemen. House private, containing all the modern improvements; a few minutes' distance from Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry. Address, with real name, S. T., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—TWO large handsomely furnished rooms communicating, on second-floor, bath adjoining, to let to gentlemen, at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, one block from Columbia-st., and contiguous to Wall and Fulton Ferries. No moving 1st of May, occupant owning the premises.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on second floor, with full or partial board, can be had in a retired house supplied with all the modern improvements, including Nassau water in every story. For further particulars apply at No. 48 Livingston-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT SOUTHWEST corner of Clinton and Carroll sts.; house spacious; location fine, with large yard and garden; conveniently near to cars and ferry.

BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY OF THREE PERsons desire to obtain permanent board from the 1st of May in a small private family not going to move. House pleasantly located between 30th and 40th-sts., Lexington and 5th-avs; will require three unfurnished rooms on second floor; terms moderate. Address Mrs. J. [illegible], Bentley's Dispatch, No. 945 Broadway, stating [illegible], terms, &c.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his wife in a small or private family, in a pleasant location west of Broadway, not below 10th-st.; (dinner in the early part of the day for the lady only.) It is desirable that the house have the modern improvements; one large room with closets will suffice. Address, stating terms and particulars, C., Box No. 1,391 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A PARTY OF FIVE persons; two large rooms with pantries; will furnish their own rooms; location between 26th and 40th sts., and west of 6th-av.; price, [illegible] a month, including fire and light; a permanent arrangement made if satisfactory. Address, with reference, BOARDER, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—ADjacent to Fulton or Montague ferry, by a gentleman and his wife, partial board for the former. State terms, which must be moderate location of room, &c. A private family preferred. Satisfactory references can be given. Address W., Box No. 1,316 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY AND daughter in a strictly private family, where the comforts of a home can be obtained. The locality must be first class; terms must be moderate, and references exchanged. Address L. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, by a young lady who goes out to business during the day, in the vicinity of Abingdon-square. Address M. W. H., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

ROOMS.—A SUITE OF THREE SPACIOUS PARlors with sleeping-room attached, on second floor, furnished or unfurnished, and all the modern improvements, with private table if desired, suitable for a family, or gentlemen only, may be had immediately with permanent arrangements. Accommodations are first-class in every particular; location unsurpassed; persons seeking truly choice home comforts, without the expense of hotel prices, address W., at the *Times* Office, Box No. 170.

PARTIAL BOARD.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen can obtain a neatly furnished room in a quiet, genteel house, owned by the occupant, having all the modern improvements, location central—west side. Price, $4 for one, or $3 50 each for two, including gas. References exchanged. Address F. R., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY NEAR Washington Park will let a suite of furnished rooms on second floor to a gentleman only, with breakfast if required; house contains all the modern improvements. References required. Address, with real name, C., Box No. 1,189 Post-office, New-York.

SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—FRONT ONES—At No. 19 Union-place, Broadway, above 15th-st. Also, two single ones. This is a desirable location; rooms front on the square. Breakfast from 7 till 9; dinner at 5 and 6 o'clock. Best of reference given and required.

A SUITE OF WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—On second floor, front, with board; also, a single room, in a first-class brown-stone house, with every convenience, near cars and three lines of stages. No. 71 West 14th-st.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, HAVing gas, Croton, use of bath, &c., to let to one or two gentlemen of refined habits with or without board; family small. Satisfactory references exchanged. Apply at No. 52 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—WITH ROOMS, AND POSSIBLY board, (furnished by the owner if desired,) a new first-class brown-stone house, with all modern improvements, two doors from 5th-av., near 30th st. Will be let only to a strictly private family with satisfactory references. Inquire, from 10 to 3 o'clock, of MARCUS C. RIGGS, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT—FURNISHed rooms in 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; house has all modern improvements; family strictly private. Best of references given and required. Address J. M., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

NO. 2 ABINGDON-SQUARE, CORNER OF Hudson and Bank sts.—Rooms to let, with board, suitable for families and single gentlemen. References required.

WANTED.—A FURNISHED PARLOR ON FIRST floor to let to two single gentlemen, without board; gas and bath in house, and convenient to three lines of stages. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 47 West 10th-st., (late Amos,) between Greenwich-av. and Waverley-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 50 East 22d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT Saratoga Springs.—The large private boarding-house Washington Hall will be open 1st of May. It is on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, and has fine grounds, well shaded. Address Mrs. J. W. MASON, or apply at No. 39 West 16th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT OYSTER BAY, L. I. —The house formerly used as a Water Cure, containing large rooms, fresh water plunge baths; also, salt water bathing convenient to the house; a bowling alley attached free. Will be opened for boarders the 1st of May. Address W. B. HALLOCK, Oyster Bay, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FROM MAY 1, for a small family; location near the water, and convenient to the City. Address V., Box No. 1,065 Post-office, stating terms and location.

LOST AND FOUND.

FUR CAPE OR VICTORINE LOST—IN 30TH or 36th-st., near 5th av., or in said avenue, between 10 and 11 o'clock Monday evening, 26th inst. It was dark colored and large size. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 35 East 30th-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—DOREMUS & NIXON'S NOTE, at 8 months from Oct. 9, 1859, for $587 23. Payment has been stopped. No. 21 Park-place.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The medical profession and the public are respectfully invited to attend the Introductory Exercises of the Course of Instruction in this Institution, at the College Buildings, on Henry, corner of Pacific st., on THURSDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The introductory will be delivered by FRANK H. HAMILTON, M. D., Prof. of Surgery, and an address by THEODORE L. MASON, M. D. President of the Council.

PERSONAL.

MARY McDERMOT, OF KITTYCLAGER, County Leitrim, Ireland, wishes to hear from her Aunt Rosa Rooney, now Mrs. ——. Her address is Roslyn, Queens County, L. I., care of A. J. Hegeman, Esq.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an American lady, fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's family; would have no objection to take charge of a house during the absence of the family in the country; best of references given. Call or address M. H., No. 47 East 24th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, who perfectly understands her business; is an excellent baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 99 3d-av., corner of 13th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a steady situation in some respectable family, as dressmaker; she is competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, which she would bring along if required. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 121 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and plain seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a very young infant; good City reference from her last place, where she has lived two and a half years. Apply at No 237 4th-av., between 18th and 19th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as cook; she thoroughly understands her business, and is capable of taking the entire charge of a kitchen, and has no objections to assist at washing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived 4 or 5 years. Call at 512 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; can produce the best of reference from last place. Call for two days, at No. 268 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has been only a few months in this country; has lived with the best of English families; the best of references. Call for two days, at No. 269 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., first back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress by a most respectable young woman, who perfectly understands her business, or as laundress alone; can do French fluting, &c., in excellent style; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN DESIRES a situation as seamstress; would wait on a lady or grown up child; can do all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses; would like to travel with a family going to Europe; good reference if required. Call at No. 53 6th-av., between 4th and Washington sts., in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands making all kinds of soups, jelly and deserts; is capable of taking proper charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No. 81 King-st., between Varick and Hudson-sts.; best of reference; can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES to engage to go out by the day, week, or month, as first-class seamstress; understands sewing in all its branches; or would take a permanent situation as seamstress, and assist in light chamberwork; is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 3 Madison-st., near Pearl.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH person a situation as seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of plain sewing. Good reference given. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as cook in a private family; she is a competent, good cook, who quite understands her business, and can give the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 103 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION, BY AN American Protestant lady, competent to cut and make ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; good references given. Apply at No. 341½ 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the fancy store, between 10 and 5 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first class cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist with washing and ironing; best of City reference given from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 195 7th-av., near 23d-st., in the milliner's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook in a private family; one going to the country; understands all kinds of game, soups and desserts; with good City reference; can be seen at No. 103 27th st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH girl a situation as nurse; is of kind and attentive disposition; is a good seamstress, and willing to make herself useful; is a Protestant. Apply on second floor of No. 119 9th-av., for two days, or a note addressed M. H., will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook, who can take the entire charge of a kitchen, and assist with the washing, if required; best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 170 Varick-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid, or to do fine washing; would prefer to travel with a family to Europe. Call at No. 217 Avenue A, between 14th and 15th sts., above the clothing-store, third floor, back room. Best of references given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART YOUNG girl, as waitress, who has lived in first-class families; or chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or take care of [illegible]; best of City reference given. Call at No. 146 West 33d-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; wages moderate; has from four to five years' City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 63 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN wishes to obtain a situation as cook and housekeeper; she has a perfect knowledge of her business, and has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 140 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, who has a sewing-machine, as seamstress in a private family; can do all kinds of family sewing; best City reference. Apply at No. 312 West 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation to wait on a lady and to do sewing; understands French fluting and doing up laces. Has the best of City references. Call at No. 253 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as waiter; is willing to assist with chamberwork if required. Can produce the best City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 462 6th-av., corner of 28th-st.; to be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, by a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron; she understands her business perfectly well, and has good City reference. Call at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—FOR AN HONEST, RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, in a small family. Can be seen at No. 46 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress, and to wait on a lady, or to assist with children; good reference given. Call at No. 158 East 22d-st., fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 400 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as waitress in a first-class family; she understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Call or address, No. 49 University-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN ONE HOUSE BY two girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid or assistant in washing and ironing, or nurse and seamstress. Call for three days at No. 106 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 East 11th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, with the best of City reference, as waitress in a private family. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 89 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 462 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 93 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 156 West 17th-st., up stairs, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and plain sewer; has no objection to taking care of children; is kind and obliging; good reference given. Call at No. 99 East 22d-st., corner 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 224 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG girls, situations as chambermaids and waitresses in a private family; have good reference. Call at No. 221 Varick-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or as waitress. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at 75 East 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and waiting; can give good City reference. Apply, for three days, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as laundress or as chambermaid and fine washer. The best of City reference; can be seen at No. 83 20th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL, A COMPETENT dressmaker, wishes a situation as seamstress with a private family. Best of City reference given. Can be seen for three day at No. 72 University-place.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WOULD like to engage the work of one or two families, by the day or week; she understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Call, for two days, at No. 600 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., in the fancy-store.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 12 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS. LADIES REQUIRING first-class servants are respectfully solicited to visit MANNING & CO.'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. The respectability and superiority of this establishment over every other of the kind is universally admitted. A very large number of servants of every capacity, and of the most respectable appearance, may be seen daily. N. B.—Employers are not called to this Agency through fictitious advertisements, and then charged exorbitant fees, but will find its entire business conducted on principles of strict honor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, by a most respectable young woman; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and does washing and ironing very tastefully and in excellent style; or would do general housework for a small family; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy woman, a situation as good plain cook; will assist in washing and ironing; has the best City reference, convenient to where she advertises from. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, corner of University place and 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST OBLIGING YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, or chamberwork, waiting or laundress; understands each capacity well, as reference can show; is very neat and tidy about her person and kitchen; no objections to country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business, and has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 233 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as baby's nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant; has good reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 50 33d-st., between Madison and 4th avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, TIDY WOMAN, a situation as cook, in a first-class family; understands all kinds of meats and pastry; best of City references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 142 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second-floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS MATRON OR housekeeper, in a school or seminary, or in a private family, by a competent and experienced female. She can produce the best of reference as to capability and character. Address W. Y., or call at No. 64 High-st., Brooklyn, for three days.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION, BY A trustworthy and capable woman; has a thorough knowledge of her business: can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 21 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as waitress in a private family; can do plain sewing; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 77 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as lady's maid; is an excellent seamstress; understands hair-dressing; is fully competent to fulfill that situation; the best of City reference from her present employer, where she can be seen for two days, No. 12 University-place, near 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPERIENCED, faithful servant, as good cook and washer and ironer, or as chambermaid, laundress and waitress; can fill either situation to her employer's entire satisfaction, or would do general housework for a small family. Unexceptionable references given. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to take care of children and sew, or wait on a lady and sew, or assist in chamberwork or sewing; best of City reference from her last situation. Can be seen for two days in the store No. 397 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROTESTANT nurse; is a nice plain seamstress; wishes to travel in any part of Europe; never sea-sick, and is very healthy; no objection to engage with a lady for the summer in this city; best of city reference given. Apply at No. 131 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl from the North of Ireland as first-rate cook; would assist in the washing and ironing. Has reference from her last place. None need apply but respectable families. Call for two days at No. 109 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can produce three years reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., top floor, front room, over the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one as good cook, understands baking and pastry, or as good laundress; the other as chambermaid or waitress, or general housework in a small family; they can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 183 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man (Swiss) and his wife; the man understands the care of horses and plain gardening; the wife as cook or laundress; will give good reference from former employer; to work on a gentleman's place. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Jane-st., corner 4th.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant young women, one as first class cook in all its branches; the other as chambermaid and fine washer; would prefer living together; have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assisting in the washing and ironing. Inquire, for two days, at No. 76 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse; understands the care of children; is a neat seamstress, and would have no objections to the country during the Summer months; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 86 East 15th-st., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children, and do plain sewing. Good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 84 3d av., between 12th and 13th sts., in the Dyeing Establishment.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chamber-maid and to assist in washing and ironing, or plain sewing; the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 West 27th-street, 2d floor back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO COMPEtent servants, either separate or together; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and waiting. Apply at their present employers, for two days, at No. 87 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as waitress; is a first-rate waitress; or would do chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 147 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing or sewing; good City reference from her last place; can be seen, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook or laundress; she is a first-rate cook, and a superior laundress, and well recommended. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking and assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family. Best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 127 West 19th-st., northeast corner of 7th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in a private family as cook; is a good washer and ironer; understands baking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 146 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as laundress in a small private family; understands her business; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 8.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN ACcustomed to doing up fine clothes in the best manner, to engage the washing of a few gentlemen or familes; can give most satisfactory reference. Call or address 256 East 14th-street, 3d floor, M. BRENNAN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; has lived four years in her last place; best of City and country reference. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress; can give City reference, and is accustomed to the work. Call at No. 103 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, in the rear building.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework. Also, by a girl, as chambermaid and waitress. Both are clean, honest, hardworking servants. Apply at No. 421 Broadway. Has good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress; understands family sewing and dress-making. Can be seen for 2 days, at 213 East 23d-st., near 1st-av. Good reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 135 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class cook, who understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 327 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 89 32d st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer. Has good reference. Call at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as nurse or chambermaid; is a good plain sewer and embroiderer; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 105 West 26th-st, 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid, or chamberwork and plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No 67 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing, if required; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 109 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one is a good cook and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the other is a good chambermaid and will do waiting or chamberwork, and is a first-rate washer and ironer. Both have been together for over three years, and would prefer a place together again; have the very best City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 167 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., right in the rear.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY GIRL A situation as nurse and seamstress; takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth; makes children's clothes; will go in the country, or travel with a lady; wages $7; best of reference given. Call No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; has good City reference. Call at No. 88 East 19th-st., between Irving-place and 3d av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN ON A farm, by a steady, active man, having fifteen years' experience; is a Protestant, with no incumbrance, and understands farming in all its various branches; is a first-rate plowman, seedsman and stocker; also understands the management of a dairy stock, and the raising of young cattle of every description, and can train horses to saddle or harness; can procure most satisfactory references as to character, capability and wages. Letters addressed to WM. M. TENNEY, Newtown, L. I., will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE MAN AND wife, having one child 7 years old, a situation in the country; the man is a first-class farmer; understands the raising and care of stock, milking, &c.; is a good coachman and plain gardener; the wife will take charge of the dairy, poultry, &c.; will do all the fine washing of the family; both have unexceptionable references from their last place, where they have lived the last three years. Address J. R., Box No. 108 *Times* Office, which will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A steady young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and can be highly recommended by city and country gentlemen, and is fully competent to take care of fast horses if required, and is not afraid to work, and is willing to make himself generally useful; he has had several years' experience in this country and in the old. Address J. M. C., Madison-square Post-office, or Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a single man; understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver and understands the care of a green house, and is a good vegetable gardener; has good references. Address J. M., Box No 192 *Times* Office, or can be seen at No 9 John-st., in the Seed-Store, from 10 to 12, or from 2 to 4 o'clock for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman and groom, and would do plain gardening, if required; he understands his business in all its branches. Has the best of City reference. Has no objections to go a short distance in the country. A note addressed to T. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, (no family;) the man as coachman, groom or vegetable gardener; understands his business in all its branches; can keep a gentleman's place in good order; the woman as seamstress, plain cook or chambermaid; both will be found trustworthy persons, as their recommendations will show. Address FRANK, Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an experienced protestant man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses. has long experience in the old country and this. The best of City reference. Has left his last employer in consequence of breaking up housekeeping. Address B. Y., Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., or Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man, competent in every respect to suit a first class family, and can produce undoubted testimonials as such from his last employer, where he has lived for a number of years, in this City. Call at Mr. LOWDEN'S saddlery store, No. 79 Bleecker-st., or address COACHMAN, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION. BY A single man who well understands his business in its different branches, with green-house, graperies and all other fruiting trees, together with the planting of shrubberies and the laying out of flower grounds and serpentine walks; has gained several prizes for vegetables. Any parties in want of such a person may address J. F., No. 15 John st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a man, having no family but his wife; has lived about 16 years in Massachusetts with the most respectable gentlemen; also, lived in the largest places around this City, and has the best of characters and references to produce, and knows his business to perfection. Address P. M. L., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; who understands the management and care of horses and carriages; is steady and sober; a careful driver; no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of City and country reference. Addres, for two days, COACHMAN, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION IN a private family; is a Protestant; understands his business perfectly, and is willing to do it; has the best of City reference; will be found worth looking after, and wishes a permanent situation. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Graham's saddlery story, No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A THOROUGHbred gardener; fully posted in every department, with the very best of references; whose wife can act as seamstress, fine washer and ironer, or take charge of dairy, (any or all three, if necessary. A note addressed to J. M. J., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY A BOY 20 YEARS OF AGE, A situation as undergardener, or to do work about a gentleman's place; knows how to drive and take care of horses; can milk; is willing to make himself generally useful, and devote his time to the interest of his employer; has good City reference. Address T. R., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a Protestant young married man; has no objections to going a short distance in the country. Can give undoubted testimonials as to honesty, sobriety, industry, and capability. Address, or call for one week, on JOHN FRAZER, No. 109 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as vegetable gardener; understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables; also, understands the care and management of horses; understands his business in both branches. Can come well recommended. Address J. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SOBER, steady man, as coachman and vegetable gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; will be found careful and willing to make himself generally useful around. Address R. F., Box No 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business, greenhouse, graperies, fruit, vegetables, laying out and keeping grounds in order; best City references from his last employer. Address W. S., at Mr. Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a good, careful driver; would have no objections to the country; has the best of City reference from where he lived for the last five years. Address T. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A SITuation as coachman and gardener; is a careful driver and a good vegetable gardener; can milk and has good reference; his last employer may be seen daily at the Broadway Bank. Any person wanting such may address F. K., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND HIS wife; the man as vegetable gardener and farmer; understands the care of horses, cattle, &c.; the woman is a good plain cook, and first-rate dairy woman; can give the very best references. Address C. B. H., Box No 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUTH, ENTIRELY DEPENDENT on his own exertions, is desirous of immediate employment; first-class City references and recommendations as to honesty, &c.; writes well both English and German; age 17. Address JOHN SCHLIENG, care of W. Hurlburt, Esq., Editor New-York *Times*.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND HIS wife, in a private family in the country—the man as coachman and the woman as chambermaid and waitress; both understand their business thoroughly and can give the best of reference. Address B. S., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND wife, without children; the man as farmer, vegetable gardener, coachman and groom; the wife as cook, laundress, dairymaid, &c.; have first-class reference. Man would go out single, if suited. Call or address, for this week, BRADLEY, No. 289 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man who is *really* a gardener. None but those requiring a first-class professional gardener and who are willing to give liberal terms and good accommodation need apply. Address to or apply for E. M. C., at J. C. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN MAN, A situation as vegetable gardener and farmer; the advertiser is married and has a small family; best of references can be produced from his last employer. Address W. G., 9 John-st., in the seed store, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable man who perfectly understands his business, and has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address P. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A single man; he truly understands his business; is capable of keeping a gentleman's place in order; is not afraid of work. Has good City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 188 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who understands his business. Has no objection to take charge of a small vegetable garden. Has good City reference. Address M. C. L., Box No. 188 *Times* Office, for two days

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE YOUNG man, a situation as waiter, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has good City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen for three days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable single young man; he understands his business thoroughly, and has good City reference to that effect. Address J. H., No. 731-av., in the drug store, near corner 12th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlishman as waiter in a private family; he thoroughly understands his business and has the best City references; town or country, or to travel. Call or address F. M., No. 102 13th-st., near 3d-av., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as Coachman, has no objection to the country. The best of reference. Call or address J. & R. Cowden, Saddlers, No. 79 Bleecker-st, near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by an Englishman, a single man, having good City reference. Address WAITER care of boot and shoe-store No. 26 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN MAN A situation as coachman or farmer; willing to make himself generally useful. Address L. G., Box 194 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN OF steady, industrious habits and good education, (speaks French fluently,) a situation in any business where the above qualities would command a living; would take the position of janitor or watchman of a school or building; suitable references. Address R. H., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN AND wife, having one child, with unexceptionable references a situation in the country to take charge of a gentleman's seat, farm, &c.; understands farming in all its branches—the care and raising of stock, milking, &c.; is a good plain gardener; the wife a first-class dairywoman; will take charge of poultry, &c. Can be seen at, or address L. R. S., 133 West 13th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a steady, competent young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is one of the best grooms in the City; has been a thorough servant for many years. Can give the best of City reference as to capability and sobriety. Can be seen between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, for one week at Mr. Disney's harness-store, No. 125 4th-av.; or address R. M.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND HIS wife, the man as practical gardener and farmer, understands thoroughly the draining of wet lands; the wife understands laundry and dairy business thoroughly; have two children, but would go with one; have the best of testimonials. Address J. REDDOCK, Florist, 2d-av., between 19th and 20th sts., for A. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a single young man; can take full charge of dinner; has the best of reference for honesty, sobriety, and good temper; will be found willing and obliging. No objection to city or country. Address JOHN, for two days, at Mr. Green's drug-store, corner 14th-st., and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as groom and coachman in a private family; has had many years experience in the same, and understands his business thoroughly, and has good City reference from his late employer; has no objections to City or country, and can be seen at No 56 Broadway, or a letter addressed R. J., Box No. 193 *Times* office, will be attended to until engaged.

WANTED—BY A MOST RELIABLE SCOTCH Protestant young man, a situation as coachman; is willing to make himself generally useful; understands the entire charge and management of horses perfectly; a careful driver, and keeps his harness and carriages in good order; good reference; no objections to the country. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 72 Bleecker-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A MAN AND wife. The man is a thorough practical gardener; well understands the cultivation of fruits, flowers graperies and vegetables; can take care of horses or cow if required. The wife as laundress or chambermaid, or plain cook. Both can come well recommended. Call or address P. O. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND STRICTly sober man, of good morals, a situation as waiter in a private family; the advertiser understands his business thoroughly, and can be well recommended from his last employer. Call or address to N. B., No. 845 Broadway, near Union-square. Inquire until Saturday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; no objection to take charge of a small vegetable garden if required, or make himself generally useful; understands his business in all its branches. Can come well recommended from his last place. Address S. M. C., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man, German; understands the care of a hot for green-house, grape vines &c., together with the laying out of new ground in the latest style; has five years' reference from last place. Address A. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man, who understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, harness and carriages; has the best of City reference in that capacity. Ladies or gentlemen in want of such a man will address R. A., No. 12 Union court, University-place, or Box No 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, HONest and respectable young man as a first-class coachman and a most experienced groom; is neat about his work, and well acquainted with the City; will be found willing to devote his whole time to the interests of his employers. Has first-class City references. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man fully competent to take charge, and is a careful driver and a good groom; will be obliging to the family. Has good references from his last place. Understands all about a vegetable garden. Address M., Coachman, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION A GARDENER, BY A single man, well versed in his profession, including grape-vines, green house plants, shrubberies, and all kinds of garden fruits and vegetables, with the accurate treatment of roads, lawn and pleasure grounds; with good reference. Call or address for two days, at Mr. Mapes' seed-store, No. 126 Nassau-st., for J. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A married man, and wife without any family; he understands farming work in general; also a vegetable garden; the wife can do housework in general, and also the care of a dairy. Address P. O., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, for two days. Has good reference.

WANTED.—A MARRIED MAN DESIRES A SITuation as traveling agent, collector, or any other respectable situation in the City or elsewhere; best of City references; security also given if required. Address HALL, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF procuring a good situation for his coachman. He is a first rate groom and driver; he is honest, sober and can be trusted implicitly. Call at No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A BOY, 16 YEARS of age, in a wholesale house; can write a good hand, and can give the best of reference and reside with his parents. Address for two days J. T. N., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; is a good steady and careful driver, and perfectly understands his business; has the very best of City and country references. Apply to K. I., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter in a hotel; would go as second porter in any wholesale warehouse; is sober and willing; can come well recommended; is not afraid of work. Address E. B., for two days, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PRACTIcal English gardener; has been in the country 15 years; has had a good deal of practice in laying out grounds and general management. Address J. S., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM, OR groom and coachman, by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; has good reference, and would make himself generally useful. Address J. F., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A Protestant, who is in every way qualified for the care and management of horses, with long and satisfactory recommendations. Address J. M., at John B. Ryer's saddlery store, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as gardener; has got eight years' experience of the business; the best of reference given; call at No. 876 Broadway and No. 155 West 37th-st. Can be seen for three days J. G.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; UNderstands his business; has no objection to City or country. Address, for two days, J. G., at Mr. P. Treanor's, No. 654 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY ONE who fully understands his business, and can come well recommended from his last employer. Address L. G., No. 910 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable man who perfectly understands his business, and has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address D. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN; is a good penman, and would make himself generally useful to his employer if required. Address B. C. A., Box No 193 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPER OR CASHIER.—WANTED, immediate employment by a young man, a thorough double entry book-keeper; experienced in business generally; best of City references. Address for three days, CASHIER, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZER'S.
MAPES'
NITROGENIZED
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
$4 per bag, 160 pounds.
$50 per ton, 2 000 pounds.
GUANO, BONE SAWINGS, &c., &c.
AT MAPES'
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED
WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 126 and 128 Nassau-st and No. 11 Beekman-st., N.Y.

MANIPULATED PHOSPHATIC GUANO,
A first-class fertilizer, containing ammonia, potash, salts, phosphates, and other necessary ingredients, in the proportions and conditions best adapted to produce most favorable effects in the growth of crops.
QUALITY GUARANTEED.
Price, $45 per ton of 2,000 lbs., in bags 125 lbs. each. Prepared by J. M. HUNTINGTON & CO., at their Steam Mills, Norwich, Conn. Sold in New-York by nearly all the horticulturists, seedsmen, florists, and dealers in guanos.
A fair trial, side by side, on any crop, with the best Peruvian guano, is solicited.

GENTLEMEN HAVING } GARDENS, WHO
COUNTRY SEATS and } have not sufficient manure of their own, or who are desirous of a quick growth and large and early crops of vegetables, a beautiful lawn and grass plat, will find what they need in the
POUDRETTE
OF THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
This fertilizer is neat, handy, without odor, packed in new barrels, and has the advantage of not injuring the seed or plant by direct contact therewith, and of being known for 20 years as a reliable article. Price $1 50 per barrel for 7 barrels and over.
Pamphlet, with directions, &c., free. Apply to
GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

PERUVIAN GUANO NO. 1,
SUPER PHOSPHATE
OF LIME, BONE DUST, &c., for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at lowest market price. Send for a circular. A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

SHAW'S PATENT COULTER HARROW.
The best ground-pulverizer and grain-coverer yet invented. For circular with full description, and testimonials of many practical farmers who have used them, apply at
TREDWELL & PELL,
Owners of Patent Right,
No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York City.

PEAR TREES, &c.—A LARGE AND CHOICE collection of pear and other fruit trees and all kinds of ornamental trees and shrubs, also a choice lot of standard dwarf and monthly roses and summer flowering plants in great variety, for sale at reasonable rates, by WM. O. WILSON, No. 43 West 11th st., nursery at Astoria, L. I.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A PROTestant cook and chambermaid; must be a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer neat and trustworthy in her kitchen; the chambermaid to act also as waitress, and who is capable of assisting in the fine washing and ironing; one that understands her business perfectly. Both must bring the best of City references as to capability and honesty. Wages $8 and $6 per month. Apply immediately, between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock, at No. 360 (formerly No. 348) West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BETWEEN NOW AND THE 1ST OF MAY—An experienced nurse (German preferred,) to take care of three little girls, from 2 to 6 years old; good wages and kind treatment promised. Only those well recommended may apply, between 12 and 2 o'clock, at No 296 Henry-st., Brooklyn; or send their address to Box No 2 415 general Post office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AT A COUNTRY residence near this City; he must thoroughly understand the care and driving of horses milking cows, and assist as may be required in the garden or on the farm; none need apply unless bringing good recommendations. Inquire at No. 67 Wall-st., second floor.

WANTED—A STEADY WOMAN AS LAUNdress in a private family; she must understand her business thoroughly and be willing to render herself otherwise useful in the family. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., at No. 29 Lafayette-place.

WANTED.—A CAPABLE, TIDY GIRL, TO DO the general housework of a small private family. None but a first-class servant need apply; one who can read and write preferred. Call, for two days, between the hours of 12 and 3, at No. 53 Columbia st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS AT NO. 157 Bleecker-st., as laundress and waitress; none need apply but those that understand the business. Apply from 12 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AGENTS WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIence in exhibiting engravings or works of art. Address, for full particulars, S. CLOUGH, Agent, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, FROM 15 TO 20 years old, who understands the care of children and can make herself generally useful. German preferred. Apply at No. 501 Hudson-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A good cook; one who is a first rate washer and ironer. Apply at No. 181 West 32d-st., third door west of 8th-av.

WANTED—A CAPABLE SCOTCH OR AMERIcan woman, as nurse, in a small family; a satisfactory person can have a permanent and pleasant home. Address Box No 623 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer. One that can come well recommended preferred. Apply at No. 171 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A GROCERY STORE. None but Americans need apply, at No. 195 Bleecker-st.

FARM MANAGER WANTED—SINGLE MAN preferred; must understand pasture land and stock, and keep farm hands suitably employed and grounds in order. Place is near the City. To a person well qualified who will manifest an interest a liberal chance will be given. Address, with full particulars of former employment, to G. F., at Mapes' Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 126 and 128 Nassau-st.

NEW EMPLOYMENT, FOR LADIES ONLY—Much pleasanter than sewing or anything else that a woman can do; a money-making business, honest and genteel. Bring written references, and apply in person at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 5.

GARDENER WANTED—ONE THOROUGHLY acquainted with the culture of grapes. Apply at No. 58 Pearl-st., A. KNIGHT & SON.

$100 PER MONTH MADE BY ANY ONE with $10 stencil tools. Address JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,
is now open for the reception of pupils. The PRIVATE CLASS meets three times a week. This class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue, with masters, a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, MUSIC, PAINTING and DRAWING. For these accomplishments the most distinguished talent is secured.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S
PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 11 West 27th-st.

THE BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, NEW-JERSEY—Twelve miles from New-York by railroad—Will commence its 27th term of five months, May 1. All the arrangements of this school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. The Young Ladies' Department in charge of an experienced Instructress, has been in successful operation for many years. Recent improvements, with the introduction of gas, render the accommodations more complete and attractive than ever. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., New-York City; or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Thirty-eighth Semi Annual Session on April 5. With a large corps of permanent professors, ample cabinets, and apparatus, the finest gymnasium in New-England, and other rare facilities for physical training; in a location celebrated for its beauty and salubrity, it presents unrivalled advantages for female education. To graduates of other schools, some of whom are always in attendance, the Institute affords opportunities for acquisitions to almost any extent in the fine arts and modern languages. For circulars address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A LADY, residing in a pleasant and healthy location near the City, and possessed of superior educational advantages, wishes to receive into her family three or four little girls to board and educate in all the English branches, including French. Special attention will be paid to music by an accomplished teacher residing in the family. To persons having charge of motherless children, this is a rare opportunity, as the advertiser is willing and fully competent to take the entire charge of their wardrobes and in all things give them a mother's care. The most satisfactory references can be given on application, either personally or by letter, to HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION IN TWELVE LESSONS.—Persons wishing to take private lessons at their residence, or families wishing to take a few lessons and be furnished with a French servant in capacity and at wages they may require, address E. HONDS, care F. Gentil, No. 341 Pearl-st. Reference: Prof. C. Paquet, Burlington College, N. J.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term will commence April 2, 1860. Pupils admitted at any time during the term. Principal. Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD. For catalogue apply to the Principal, White Plains.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION IN A family going to California or Europe to teach and take the charge of two or three children, or as companion. References given and required. Address L. F. L., for one week, Madison-square Post Office, New-York City.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—FOR YOUNG ladies—Opposite New-York, 45 minutes from the City; term opens May 2; circulars at Firth & Pond's Music Store, No. 547 Broadway; J. A. Fowler and Rev. William B. Dwight, Principals; Post-office address—ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK CITY.

THE SUMMIT SEMINARY—A SELECT Family School for Boys. The new building will be occupied after May 1. Sixteen pupils compose the family. $100 per session of five months.
WM. B. STOUGTON, Principal,
SUMMIT, Union County, N. J.

MALE BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—This school is easy of access to New-York City; location healthy. The pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal. Terms $120 per year. For full particulars address the Principal.
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

AMENIA SEMINARY—DUTCHESS CO., N. Y., Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. The best instruction and a pleasant home furnished to ladies and gentlemen at reasonable charges. Spring term opens April 6. Catalogues sent upon application.

EDUCATIONAL AGENCY—BIBLE HOUSE, New-York, for engaging teachers, purchasing pianos, school furniture apparatus, &c. Circulars of the best Schools furnished gratuitously. Call or address Rev. G. G. SAXE, A. M. Box No. 2,371 New-York Post office.

EDUCATIONAL PROPERTY TO LET OR LEASE.—The Chrestomathic Institute, at Rye, New-York, long and successfully conducted, as a first-class boarding-school for boys, by S. U. Berrian, A. M. Apply to E. P. WHITTEMORE, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. Classics, French, German, Spanish, Mathematics and English. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE AND MILITARY SCHOOL.—For circulars, address, at Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., C. D. SEELY, Principal.

$120 } COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, Cooperstown, N. Y. For { $120
Per Year. } both sexes. Term begins May 11. { Per Year.
Closes Oct. 5. R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—PERsons having young ladies to educate please read our advertisement, which will be in the *Times* Saturday, March 31.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Will continue open until June 1.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT LADY, A EUROpean, educated in Paris, where she has resided twenty years, and well experienced in tuition, wishes a situation as visiting or resident governess; besides the higher branches of a finished English education she teaches the harp, piano, drawing painting and the Italian, Spanish, German and French languages. The two latter she speaks like a native. Address C. M. L., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as assistant in a school, or as Governess in a family; is a graduate of a Massachusetts Normal School; will teach English branches—also Latin, if desired. Best of references given. Address I. H. W., Northbridge, Mass.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, A GRADUATE of Yale, desires a situation in some Academy or public school, or as private tutor. Best of references given. Address TEACHER, Greenfield Hill, Fairfield County, Conn.

A YOUNG LADY, ACCOMPLISHED AND competent, desires a situation as teacher in a family; has no objections to go South. Apply or address TEACHER, No 219 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

MUSICAL.

HALLET & CUMSTON'S
PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Known for the past thirty years as among the best in the world. Made with full iron frames, of the choicest material, and in the highest style of finish, they will withstand the action of every climate, and stand in tune under constant use a great length of time. Fully guaranteed. Lowest factory prices.
Second-hand Pianos, good makes, and in good condition, for $75, $100, $140, $165.
New and second-hand Pianos to rent; rent applied if purchased.
A. M. KANOUSE,
No. 435 Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS
AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the Best Pianos manufactured. Opinion of nearly all the greatest and most prominent Musicians and Artists regarding these Instruments:
The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvement in Grand Pianos invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:
1. That as a result of the said improvement the voice of the Piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.
2. The sound by Steinway's improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger, and much better prolonged, than that realized in any other Piano with which we are acquainted.
3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Steinway as most novel, ingenious and important. No Piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.
GUSTAV. SATTER,
S. B. MILLS,
WM. SAAR,
U. C. HILL,
WM. A. KING,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,
WILLIAM MASON,
JOHN N. PATTISON,
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GEORGE W. MORGAN,
CARL BERGMANN,
HENRY C. TIMM,
And many others.
Each Instrument warranted for the term of 3 years.
Warerooms, 82 and 84 Walker-st., near B'dway, N.Y.

1828. T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS. 1860.
Established in 1828.
Formerly Dubois & Stodart & Dubois, Bacon & Chambers, Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute, New-York.
IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG, IRON FRAME, PIANOS.
An elegant overstrung, iron frame, 7-octave, carved Piano $385.
One elegant overstrung, iron frame, double round Piano $309.
Second-hand Pianos, in good repair, at $75, $85, $95, $100, $110, $125, $135, $150 and $175.
Pianos hired. Allowance on hire if purchased.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & Sons have been awarded Thirty-five Prize Medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
Also, for sale:
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS,
For Parlors, Churches, Vestries and Lodges,
At Wholesale and Retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Manufacturer of
THE OVER-STRUNG
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway.
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG & VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal at a late Fair.

HARMONIUMS OF ONE, TWO AND THREE banks of keys, with or without pedals, on hand and supplied to churches, &c., on the best terms. Of the best American manufacture, they are warranted superior to those of foreign make in smoothness and organ-like qualities of tone, while in power and variety they, in a small space, rival pipe organs, costing $500 to $1,500, at prices from $175 to $375. An examination by organists and the public is invited. A "Carhart Harmonium" of great power, with 10 stops and pedals, to let. Pianos and melodeons to let, or sold on installment. All instruments warranted first-class.
J. M. PELTON, Nos 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, AT REDUCED PRICES.—The undersigned, having been engaged nearly 40 years in the manufacture of piano-fortes, have now for sale some of their very superior instruments, both as regards tone and finish. These instruments are warranted to stand in any climate, and will be sold very cheap for cash. Also, a number of second-hand pianos in good order, very low.
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
between Spring and Prince sts.

HAINES BROS., MANUFACTURERS OF superior piano-fortes at low prices, wholesale and retail. Salesroom No. 626 Broadway, (next to Laura Keene's.) Manufactory corner of 2d-av. and 21st-st. Warerooms in Brooklyn, No. 296 Fulton-st. Piano to rent, with privilege of purchase.

BANJO TAUGHT.—BANJO TAUGHT AT THE pupil's residence in New-York or Brooklyn, making the pupil a proficient in a course of lessons, $5. Single lessons 50 cents. Address, G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made, PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway.
Marble Building corner Grand-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 90 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER'S OVERSTRUNG grand-action iron-frame piano-fortes, unsurpassed in sweetness and power, beauty and durability. Warranted for 3 years. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright pianos, new and 2d-hand, for sale and hire. Hire allowed on purchase.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

PAPERS PENDING BEFORE HIS HONOR THE MAYOR FOR APPROVAL.

FROM COMMON COUNCIL.

Resolution directing the Street Commissioner to have the slip foot of Beekman-st., between Piers Nos. 22 and 23, East River, dredged to the depth of twelve feet at low water.
Board of Aldermen, Jan. 30, 1860.
Adopted.
Board of Councilmen, March 24, 1860.
Ayes and noes adopted.

Resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of James E. Serall, Captain of Engineer Corps and Chairman of Committee of Eleventh Regiment, for $650, to be applied in payment of premises corner of Delancey and Christie sts., known as Eagle Hall, for year ending April 30, 1860, used as an armory and drill-room by the Eleventh Regiment, New-York State Militia.
Board of Aldermen, March 15, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Councilmen, March 26, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.

Resolution to confirm award of contract to Samuel F. Ayers, 12 12 inch—50 6 inch and 25 4 inch iron stop-cocks, and 50 fire-hydrants, at $60, $35, $25 and $25, respectively, for cash.
Board of Aldermen, Feb. 28, 1860.
On ayes and noes confirmed.
Board of Councilmen, March 26, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.

Resolution that the assessment for flagging in Canal-st., between Centre and Baxter sts, south side of 13th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., and in front of Nos. 20 and 28 West 12th-st be confirmed, and that Jonathan Trotter, Collector of Assessments, be appointed Collector thereof.
Board of Aldermen, March 15, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted
Board of Councilmen, March 26, 1860.
On ayes and noes concurred in.

Resolution that the assessment for sewer in Hudson-st, between Jane and Horatio sts., be confirmed, and Jonathan Trotter, Collector of Assessments, be appointed Collector thereof.
Board of Aldermen, March 15, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Councilmen, March 26, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.

Resolution that the assessment for regulating, &c., Lexington-av., from 57th-st to Hamilton-square (66th-st.,) be confirmed, and Jonathan Trotter, Collector of Assessments, be appointed Collector thereof.
Board of Aldermen, March 15, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Councilmen, March 26, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.

Resolution that the assessment for sewer in 61st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., be confirmed, and Jonathan Trotter, Collector of Assessments, be appointed Collector thereof.
Board of Aldermen, March 15, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Councilmen, March 24, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.

Resolution that the assessment for sewer in 6th-av., between 49th and 50th sts., be confirmed, and Jonathan Trotter, Collector of Assessments, be appointed Collector thereof.
Board of Aldermen, March 15, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Councilmen, March 26, 1860.
Concurred in on ayes and noes.

Resolution that the assessment for paving 38th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. be confirmed, and Jonathan Trotter, Collector of Assessment, be appointed Collector thereof.
Board of Aldermen, March 15, 1860.
Concurred in on ayes and noes.
Board of Councilmen, March 26, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION *Gray Messenger* will stand for mares during the ensuing season, at the hotel of Hiram Woodruff, Union Course, L. I.; season to commence March 1, and end July 1. Terms $25 the season.

FOR SALE—ELEVEN FINE YOUNG HORSES from Washington County; 2 pair bay mares, 16 hands high, fine roadsters; 1 pair fine black horses, 6 years old; 5 single horses, all good drivers. To be seen at Merchant's stables, corner 29th-st. and Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DARK BAY MARE, 8 YEARS old, 15¾ hands high, long tail, sound and kind in single or double harness. Apply at the private stable, No. 16 West 35th-st., before 12 or after 5.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FAMILY HORSE, ALL right and cheap; was used all last season by a lady; perfectly gentle and wants no whip.
J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

MARBLE FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON RIVER—Situated so that it can be blocked to suit, having all the necessary machinery for sawing, &c. Will be sold low to close an estate. J. O. HOYT, Mechanics' Bank Building, corner Montague and Court sts., Brooklyn, or No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

FROM ALBANY.

THE LEMMON SLAVE CASE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 27.

JOHN JAY, of New-York, appeared before the Court of Appeals, to-day, as *amicus curiæ* in the Lemmon slave case, to argue that no *bona fide* case was before the Court, and that no decision should be made. He produced documentary evidence to prove that the slaves were in Canada, beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, and that the owners, having received payment for the slaves, had acknowledged the compensation, and had no further claim; that these being the only parties interested, nothing was left but a miniature case between the States of Virginia and New-York.

Some speculation prevails as to the motives of Mr. JAY in taking this position, as the Court stands five Republicans to two Democrats and one American. Although the evidence was produced by Mr. JAY to substantiate his position, it is the opinion of lawyers that the Court cannot consider the same, since no opportunity has been afforded the parties in interest to controvert the facts.

The pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institute gave a very interesting exhibition to-night before a densely crowded audience in the Assembly Chamber.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 27.

Petitions were presented for a reduction of fare on the New-York City Railroads; for a reduction of freight charges on milk, and remonstrances against the City Railroad bills and the New City Hall bill.

Bills were passed to amend the Brooklyn Water act; to amend the act for the removal of obstructions in Harlem River and for a free bridge over the same, and to provide for an assessment of the amount to be paid for the Croton water used at Sing Sing.

The Schuyler County bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and debated by Messrs. HAMMOND and CAVEN in favor, and Mr. GRANT against the bill. After a long session, progress was reported.

A number of petitions were presented for the location of the City Hall in New-York in Madison-square.

A large number of bills were reported complete from Special Committees.

Among the bills reported by the Grinding Committee, was the bill making foreign Insurance Companies doing business here subject to all State laws.

Also the bill to amend the law relating to railroads, by giving companies owning roads the control over the running of trains of other roads that run on their roads.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 27.

The annual Appropriation bill was made the special order again for Wednesday evening.

The bill to amend the act in relation to proceedings in the collection of demands against vessels, amended so as to preserve the lien law of 1859 for the northwestern Lakes was passed.

The bill to authorize the sale of the Erie and New-York City Railroad to the Atlantic and Great Western Road was ordered to be reported complete.

Mr. JAQUES presented a remonstrance against the Unsafe Building bill for New-York.

Bills were passed to authorize the City of Auburn to issue $100,000 bonds to the Sodus Bay Railroad; to authorize a double track on the Ravenswood, Hallett's Cove and Williamsburgh Railroad; to amend the charter of the Atlantic Dock Company for the relief of the mortgage bondholders of the Utica and Black River Railroad, and enable them to organize the new Company; to authorize the Brooklyn Central and Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroads to consolidate and continue their road.

Mr. CONKLING moved to strike out the enacting clause of the last-named bill, but, after debate, the amendment was lost, and the bill passed.

There was no evening session.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS—THE POLICE BILL—THE CHARTER—THE SANITARY BILL—THE ALMSHOUSE DEPARTMENT—THE TOLL BILL—SICKNESS OF SENATOR WILLIAMS—SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 27, 1860.

The Senate was in Committee of the Whole last evening—holding a short session, and passing nothing of general interest.

The House was also in Committee of the Whole, having the Annual Appropriation under process of incubation. Several amendments important to various charitable institutions in and about New-York were adopted.

The Deaf and Dumb Institution were allowed $37,400, instead of $32,000 reported.

The Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home of Destitution obtained $5,000, upon condition that they raise $10,000 by private subscription.

The American Female Guardian Society, of New-York, obtained $10,000, to enable the Society to pay its indebtedness.

The bill was not gone through, but was made the special order for to-morrow evening.

The House was all day reading bills a third time under the joint rule, and in that way vastly aggregating the laws that shall go to make up the statute book for the year 1860.

Among the bills passed, I notice only these, as of any local or general interest to the City:

To amend the Charter of the Atlantic Dock Company.

To amend the Revised Statutes relative to demands against ships and vessels.

To consolidate the Brooklyn and Jamaica, and the Brooklyn Central Railroad Companies.

The Senate has been all the morning tinkering claim bills, and bills of that ilk, in Committee of the Whole. Among those ordered to a third reading, was the bill to authorize the appointment of Bell Ringers by the Board of Engineers, and requiring them to be chosen from the roll of exempt firemen.

The bill for the relief of JAMES HAY—(who claims to be the next of kin of the LEAKE whose property has made the Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, a substantial institution)—was discussed a trifle, and then "progressed."

The "general bankrupt law," as the bill regulating assignments has come to be called, which passed the Senate last week, is in the hands of the Judiciary Committee of the House. I think it will be reported favorably, and that it will pass the Assembly. When it was first introduced, it was little looked after, because the great army of those interested felt not much hope that it could be passed. The almost unanimous vote which it obtained in the Senate has awakened the belief that popular opinion is with the party that enacts such a statute, and it will be crowded forward with vigor and determination. There is a wide-spread feeling that our present laws hold the noses of honest creditors close down to the grindstone, while the dishonest can drive a coach and four with liveried footmen through or over them, without scratching the varnish. A very eminent lawyer of this city, who, the other day, was asked to sign a remonstrance against "the general bankrupt law," refused upon the ground that according to his experience the law now prompted and fostered perjury, and the sooner it was abrogated the better.

The Senate bill to make "divorce easy" is also in the hands of the Assembly Judiciary Committee. So also are the bills to permit members of charitable and religious institutions to vote by proxy, and the bill to facilitate the foreclosure of the mortgage on the Erie Railroad.

I think the "Divorce bill" will be squelched by the Committee, or reported adversely, and that the two latter will be reported favorably, and passed.

In City matters, proper, there is little prospect of anything being done right away.

The bill to reorganize the Almshouse Department is still on the Senate General Orders. It will probably be put through by the Grinding Committee, as it is regarded as a politic party measure, as well as one which may conduce to the public good.

The charter—or the amendments to the charter—are on the General Orders of the House. They can only be reached by the long arm of the Grinding Committee. There appears to be distraction worse confounded among the New-Yorkers. They agreed and now they disagree—they will agree again to-morrow, and disagree the next day, and so on to the end of the session. If they could "settle things among themselves," "things" that were settled on would go through. But as they cannot arrange the materials of the chowder, I doubt if the Grinding Committee will set their pot a boiling.

The Sanitary bill manifests some signs of animation. Weak, very weak, but possibly they may be warmed up and the bill become a law in spite of its many good provisions.

The Police bill is on General Orders in the Senate, but is the special order for to-morrow. It will probably go through.

There is little likelihood that Mr. RAMSEY's quartette of remodeling and transforming and transferring the Courts of New-York, will become laws. But it is probable that "the practice," as it obtains in the Marine Court, may be so changed as to make that Court what it was originally contemplated it should be. It is understood here, now, that the Marine Court has come to be much more of "an institution" than any other Court in the City—as redolent of arrogance, delay, formula, ceremony, as the Court of [illegible] I.

The Conference Committees of the Senate and Assembly are at work considering their disagreements on the Toll bill. I believe that when a report is made, the Toll bill, or one substantially like that which passed the Assembly, will be adopted—that in effect the Senate will recede from its amendments. The pressure from the rural districts upon the Republican Senators who voted for the half cent fare proposition, has been greater than they could bear. The pressure has been equally great from the local politicians upon the central politicians, representing the party disaster which a defeat of the Assembly Toll bill would produce, as beyond any computation. One man has received more than two hundred letters within the last three days, imploring him to stand between the party and the destruction which the failure of the Toll bill would work.

The pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum have possession of the Assembly Chamber this evening, for the purpose of exhibiting to the Legislature the progress which has been made in the language of signs. It is preliminary to a hasty demand for more money to waste on the magnificent building upon which has already been squandered more thousands than should have sufficed to build fitting accommodations for three times the number of pupils that are in the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

Hon. A. B. WILLIAMS, of Wayne County, is dangerously ill at his residence in Lyons. He left for home with his family, on Saturday last, but before he reached his destination, was suffering intense pain. His complaint is erysipelas.

Hon. SAMUEL A. LAW, who has been confined to his room by inflammatory rheumatism for more than a month, is rapidly recovering his health. Hopes are entertained that he may again occupy his seat in the Assembly before the close of the session.

Both Houses have resolved to proceed to the election of Superintendent of Public Instruction on the 3d of April. Until within a few days it was not anticipated that Mr. VAN DYCK, the present occupant, would have any opposition. But latterly another candidate has developed himself, and it is said, with strong chances of success. The new rival is VICTOR M. RICE, the first incumbent of the office, whom Mr. VAN DYCK superseded. Three years ago, it would have been impossible to "throw VAN DYCK." But there is a general impression that ever since he obtained the "unclean drippings of office," VAN has been endeavoring to carry water on both shoulders. Being caught in this endeavor on several occasions, when divisions of opinions prevailed in the Republican Councils, the Superintendent has suffered some in the estimation of his old friends, and has probably hardly made good the loss by increased enthusiasm and admiration from the other side.

LEO.

THE MURDERS AT SEA.

THE SLOOP SPRAY.

THE CHINAMAN RECOGNIZED BY A NAVAL OFFICER—NO FURTHER EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM.

No further discoveries were made on board the sloop *Spray* yesterday, and nothing transpired that was calculated to throw any additional light upon the mystery. A crowd, not so large as on the previous day, remained on the Battery all day long viewing the wreck. The Harbor Police still have charge of it. It was understood that the United States Marshal would have the vessel hauled up and examined, but no order to that effect has yet been given. The tide ebbs and flows through the large hole in the bow of the sloop. It is not probable that any further traces of the crime will be discovered, and it is certain that there are no dead bodies on board of her.

The prisoner, JACKALOW, or SAM PATCH, as he calls himself, remains in custody at the Jersey City prison, and is in excellent spirits. He converses freely and reiterates that the captain and his brother were knocked overboard by the boom at the time of the collision. He says that on Saturday morning, after arriving at Jersey City, he crossed over to New-York; that afternoon a negro told him that the Police were after him, when he again returned to Jersey City, and started out into the country. After going to Newark, where he remained over Sunday night, he started to return again, when he was arrested at the Hackensack bridge, as before stated. As to the murder of the captain and his brother, he said: "Me no kill them; me too small." Yesterday morning several persons from New-York representing themselves as United States Deputies, but showing no authority, called at the Station-house and endeavored to get possession of the prisoner, as they alleged, for the purpose of taking him before Marshal RYNDERS. Recorder BEDFORD declined to deliver him up, claiming that the case properly comes before the United States Marshal of New-Jersey. A telegraphic dispatch has been forwarded to Deputy United States Marshal J. Q. CARMAN, at Newark, but up to 12 M. nothing had been heard of him. Among the parties who have endeavored to obtain an interview with the prisoner was "Alderman Brady," keeper of a boarding-house in Murray-street, and a man represented to be Capt. LEONARD, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police. The latter, although resembling the Captain, if he was that individual, must have diminished in size very much since our reporter last saw him.

During the day, a gentleman from the Navy-yard, who was an officer on board of the *Mississippi* during the Japan Expedition, called at the police station and asked to see the prisoner. On going to his cell, he immediately recognized JACKALOW as a Chinaman who was brought to this country in that ship, and who went by the name of SAM PATCH. SAM also recognized the officer, and had a long talk with him. United States Marshal LITTLE will remove the prisoner to Newark this morning, at 10 o'clock. There an examination will be had, and the prisoner will probably be sent to Trenton for trial.

THE E. A. JOHNSON MURDERS.

SEARCH FOR THE BODIES OF THE VICTIMS—HICKS, THE SUPPOSED MURDERER, AT THE TOMBS—A PLASTER CAST OF THE PRISONER.

A search along the shores of the harbor and bay from Red Hook Point as far as two miles southeast of Coney Island, was yesterday prosecuted by Officers WHITNEY and MCINTYRE, of the Harbor Police, with the hope of discovering the bodies of Capt. BURR and of the brothers WATTS. The officers set out early in the morning in a small boat, but the water was so very rough that after skirting the shore as far as Bay Ridge, they abandoned that mode of conveyance, and performed the remainder of their journey on foot. Calling at every house on their route, they explained the object of their visit, and obtained from the fishermen a promise that they would be vigilant in watching for the bodies. At Gravesend Bay they secured a black cloth cap, trimmed with fur, that had been washed ashore a day or two ago. Mr. SNEDICOR, who resides at Gravesend Bay, told them that the *E. A. Johnson* had anchored there on the Saturday previous to the commission of the murders and that he believed the cap was the same that Capt. BURR wore on that occasion. At the Point Comfort House, on the South side of Coney Island, the officers also obtained from FRANCIS ANTONI and EDWARD ROACH a low-crowned tarpaulin hat and another cloth cap, which had been picked up on the beach, last Saturday morning. A canvas money-bag, marked on one side "Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany, $4,000, gold," and on the reverse "Mercantile Bank, New-York, $4,000," was likewise found near the articles mentioned. This bag is stained with finger-prints, which strongly resemble blood stains. Sergeant BREVOORT, in whose charge these articles were placed, proposes to renew the search to-day. Towards night-fall, the body of a man was seen floating through Buttermilk Channel, and three boats of the Harbor Police were sent to secure it, but darkness coming on they were not successful. It is thought that it may have been the body of either the Captain of the sloop *Spray* or his brother, who, it is supposed, were murdered up the Sound, and which it is quite likely by this time may have floated down to the harbor.

HICKS, or JOHNSON, the supposed murderer, who is still confined in the Tombs, exhibits the same composure which he has so stubbornly maintained since the time of his arrest. He conversed freely yesterday with all who spoke to him, and did not attempt to shun the gaze of his numerous visitors. He persistently asserts, when questioned on the subject, that he was never on board the sloop, and appears confident in his belief that he will be acquitted of the charge made against him.

His wife called to see him in the afternoon, and their interview was a long one. She is much grieved at a paragraph in one of the papers representing that she abused her husband during his confinement at the Second Ward Station-house, and said that she would kill him if she could for having brought this trouble upon her. She denies the story, and says that he has generally treated her kindly, and she shall not desert him in his misfortune.

Mr. BARNUM paid HICKS a visit for the purpose of obtaining a plaster cast of his head to place upon exhibition in his Museum. The prisoner seemed to think the showman's proposition was very funny, and was quite elated with the notion that he was such an important character that his bust should be wanted. "The Museum's a great place," said he to Mr. BARNUM, "Why, I've spent as much as five hundred dollars going there with my friends, when I've come home from sea." Mr. BARNUM thought his figures rather large. He did not wait, however, to dispute the assertion, but immediately introduced an artist, and the trio were locked up together for nearly an hour. At the expiration of that time a cast of the prisoner's head was produced which was pronounced a perfect likeness, and next Saturday it will be placed among Mr. BARNUM's other curiosities.

HICKS has been provided by a sympathizer with a large stock of cigars, which he is continually puffing with evident pleasure. A reporter of a daily paper sought to engage him in conversation after his cast had been taken, but on intimating his profession, the prisoner said he had been advised to say no more to "you reporter paper men," and advised him to go and see BARNUM's plaster cast if in the future he desired an interview with him.

The Approaching Execution of John Crummins.

AN EFFORT TO OBTAIN A COMMUTATION OF HIS SENTENCE—HIS CONDUCT IN PRISON AND HIS CRIME.

JOHN CRUMMINS, who is under sentence of death for the murder of DENIS MCHENRY, is to be executed next Friday, unless Gov. MORGAN should again respite him. Of this, however, there is little hope, as the Sheriff last week received a communication from the Executive, in which he declined to interfere with the sentence. CRUMMINS seems to realize keenly his unfortunate situation, and does not look composedly upon his impending doom. He tells his visitors, who are very numerous, the same story with reference to the murder, that he related in Court, when his sentence was pronounced. The circumstances, as developed by the testimony, showed that MCHENRY, who bore a very bad reputation, came to CRUMMINS' house and insulted his wife. An altercation ensuing, CRUMMINS pursued his opponent into the street with a musket, and then returned to his house. MCHENRY soon came back and resumed his insulting language, which so exasperated CRUMMINS that he threw a weight at his head, the deceased resenting the attack by throwing stones at him. CRUMMINS finally rushed upon MCHENRY, and stabbed him three times with a sword, while he lay prostrate on the ground, having fallen in his attempt to elude his pursuer, and these wounds resulted in his death. CRUMMINS asserts that he committed the act in the heat of passion, without being conscious at the time of its performance. He is represented as having always borne a good character, being of a peaceable disposition, but easily excited. Earnest efforts are in progress to secure a commutation of his sentence by the Governor, or at least a further reprieve, and a petition for this object, bearing many influential names, was carried to Albany last evening by a deputation of citizens. Since the prisoner's incarceration in the Tombs he has won the good opinion of his keepers by his uniform good behavior. The wife of the unfortunate man, with her little boy, spends nearly all her time with him.

The Case of James S. Williams.

VISIT TO THE CONDEMNED—HIS HISTORY—CONDITION OF HIS FAMILY.

The case of JAMES S. WILLIAMS, who was tried in the United States Court on a charge of having abstracted a letter from the Post-office, and sentenced on Friday last to eight years service in the State Prison, has excited very general interest since the publication of the TIMES' article concerning his appeal to the Court on behalf of his mother and children. A number of persons have visited him at the Tombs for the purpose of gathering information in relation to himself and family. One of our reporters was among the number.

It will be remembered by all who read the reports of the case, that the Clerk at the Post-office and the Clerk of ADAMS & CO.'s Express office positively identified a Mr. HENRY WILLIAMS as the man, and that after doubts were entertained of their being right they as positively identified JAMES S. WILLIAMS, although the two men do not resemble each other. This circumstance in itself excited considerable curiosity, and governed many of the inquiries yesterday. The prisoner declares his entire innocence of the crime for which he has been condemned, and in relation to himself and family gives the following story. He says "that from 1852 until a short time previous to his arrest, he had been engaged in buying and selling casks and barrels—repairing them when necessary, he being a cooper by trade; and that during a portion of the time he also did something in the sewing-machine business. He lived for two years with his family at No. 51 Allen-street, this City, prior to the middle of September last, at which time his family was broken up." The circumstances which caused the trouble and breaking up of his family he relates as follows:

On last New-Year's eve, a woman named Mrs. P. came to his house with her child. Before that time she had resided with his aunt. Her husband was a sailor, and, as I afterwards learned, her character was not such as to render her presence desirable in my family. Soon after she came to reside at my house, my wife's sister came there also to board. They soon made the acquaintance of a number of men, whom I often found in my house at a late hour of the night, when I returned from Williamsburgh, where I was sometimes detained on business. I protested against such conduct on their part; and my landlord, who had noticed them often going out and coming in late, spoke to me about it. I told him I would do my best to stop it, and I did. I told them the neighbors were all talking about them, and that they could not remain in my house if they did not behave properly. They answered that it was none of my business how they conducted themselves, and that the neighbors had no business to meddle with their affairs. I did not like to turn my wife's sister out of the house, but finally I told them they must go and they did, without paying me anything for their board. They left, I think, in June last. Mrs. P. went to housekeeping when her husband returned, somewhere up town, I think in Forty-eighth-street, where she remained three months and then broke up. My sister-in-law went to her mother's, in Patchogue, Long Island; and after Mrs. P. broke up housekeeping she went there also, with her child. My wife sided with her sister and Mrs. P., against me, and that was the main cause of our breaking up our family. We broke up, I think, one week after my wife was confined. At that time she went up stairs, packed up a number of things, and proceeded to her mother's, on Long Island. I begged of her to remain and keep our family together, and I would say nothing of what had occurred to mar our happiness; but she would not, and went away with the children. Business was then dull, and I succeeded in getting a situation as carver in an eating-house kept by Mr. Collins, at No. 279 Hudson-street. While there—I think in October—I received a letter from my wife, stating that she did not intend to live with me any more. I wrote a reply imploring her to come back for the sake of our children if not for her own. Soon afterwards I learned that she had returned to the City, leaving the infant and other children with her mother, who is old, and not able to take care of them. She came to the City, and advertised for a situation as wet-nurse. She was then staying with her uncle and aunt in Varick-street. I went there, and meeting her, I pleaded with her not to leave the children, but to let us all live together again, and conduct herself as she ought. She said she would not; that she intended to leave the children at her mother's, and live here in the City.

The next week—the third or fourth after the birth of the child—I went to her mother's and brought all my children back to the City. I secured a boarding-place for them and myself at Mrs. MCMENOMY's, No. 59 Twelfth-street, who has treated them very kindly indeed. Two weeks afterwards I took little CHARLEY, who is about twenty months old, down to see my wife, who had left her uncle's and was stopping with people in No. 51 Allen-street, where we had lived before. Mrs. MCMENOMY went with me, and when we reached the door, Mrs. MCMENOMY took the child up stairs and asked my wife if she would see her husband. My wife came down stairs with CHARLEY in her arms, and began abusing Mrs. MCMENOMY in a most terrible manner. She talked so loudly and angrily as to draw a large crowd in front of the house, and we were obliged to leave the child with her, fearing it might be injured if we attempted to regain possession of it. So she remained. She never came to see her infant or other children, until about a week before I was arrested. Meanwhile she had sent little CHARLEY back to her mother's, in the country. When she did visit the children, I held out my hand and she shook hands with me. I then implored her again to come back and keep our family together. She promised that she would, provided I would give her money to get some things. She had taken the things away which we had in Allen-street, but I do not know what she did with them. I promised to give her money, and it was arranged that she should come up on Wednesday and receive it. She came up on Wednesday, and I gave her the money as I had agreed, and then we had an understanding that during the week we should go out and procure a house and some furniture.

When the time arrived, instead of going to look for a house, as she had agreed, she refused to do anything about it, saying that she would not live with me or the children. On the following Monday I was arrested, and the officers told me that having given my wife the $200 to buy furniture had led them to arrest me. From all that I can learn, I have received the impression that my wife caused me to be suspected, because she was angry with me about my course in relation to her sister and Mrs. P——. When I was taken to the Station-house, Mr. PORTER, the clerk in Adam's Express office, did not identify me until I was pointed out to him as the man who had been arrested by Officer MCDOUGAL; and I now declare to you, Sir, although it can now do me no good, that I never had a dollar of that Norwalk money in my hands. I am here sentenced to the State Prison for a crime of which I am not guilty. My family is broken up, and my mother and children have no one to whom they can look for support. Going to a prison as a prisoner is hard to bear under any circumstances, but I can assure you, Sir, that after all the trouble I have had, I would feel comparatively well if I could only be permitted to do something for the support of my mother, who is now 75 years old, and my children.

In reply to some questions as to the number and condition of his family, he said, with much feeling: "I have four children. The babe is 7 months old this very day. CHARLEY, who is with his mother's mother, at Patchogue, is about 3 years old; DAVID is 5 and HERBERT is 7 years old. They are all, with the exception of little CHARLEY, at Mrs. MCMENOMY's, in Twelfth-street. My mother is boarding with a family named CARTER, in Green Point. She is 75 years of age, and quite feeble. She is, and has been for some years, a member of the Oliver-street Church in this City, and I was, for several years, a Sunday-school scholar there. She is now unprovided for, except by the members of the Oliver-street Church, who give her $3 per week for her support.

He seems a very mild and affectionate man, and speaks of his troubles with genuine sorrow, particularly when his mother and children are uppermost in his mind.

During the day his children were brought to the Tombs to see him by Mrs. MCMENOMY, but Mr. COLLINS, his former employer, who was there, thought it better that they should not see him in a cell. How long he is to remain in the Tombs has not yet been made known.

Mass Meeting in Aid of the Lynn Strikers.

SPEECHES BY MR. DRAPER, OF LYNN, HORACE GREELEY, AND OTHERS.

The announcement in the public prints that FERNANDO WOOD and HENRY WARD BEECHER would meet together on the same platform to address a mass meeting in aid of the Lynn strikers, drew together an audience of 600 persons at the Cooper Institute last evening. The announcement, however, as the event proved, was too startling to be true. Neither gentleman was present at the meeting, nor was any one of the long list of speakers announced in the public posters kind enough to respond to the call, and favor the audience with his presence, with the single exception of ALONZO G. DRAPER, of Lynn, and Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

At 8¼ o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. J. F. MITHREN, who nominated CHAS. MCCARTHY, a shoemaker, for President. Mr. MCCARTHY was elected by acclamation, and acknowledged the honor in a speech, in which he spoke of the depressed condition of the workingmen of all trades in this country, counseled unity of action among them, and exhorted them to contribute liberally to the support of their suffering brethren in Massachusetts. A long preamble and resolutions were then read by the Secretary, setting forth the grievances of the Lynn strikers, and pledging the meeting to support them in their movement until their bosses should yield to their demands.

Mr. ALONZO G. DRAPER, of Lynn, was then introduced, and received with great applause. He said that he regretted to see that out of the whole list of speakers announced in the posters to address the meeting, he was the only one present. [HORACE GREELEY here entered the room, made his way up to the platform, and was greeted with tumultuous cheers.] Mr. DRAPER said he was happy to see that he was not the only one there, and that a representative man had come to address them. He had not come there to ask for their charity; he had come there to ask them to help those who were ready to help themselves. He then proceeded to give a history of the Lynn strike—the facts of which the readers of the TIMES are already familiar with. He said there were about 300 families in Lynn needing assistance, which required an expenditure of $1,000 per week. He hoped the audience would respond liberally to the call of their brethren in the East, whose cause was identical with their own.

Mr. GREELEY was then introduced, and proceeded to give his views of the practical bearings of the subject, and to suggest some practical remedies. First he thought the Lynn brethren should receive immediate relief in their distress. Then a bill of prices should be agreed upon between the employers and journeymen, by mutual consultation, by which justice should be done to both parties. This had been done by the printers and their employers, and he saw no reason why it could not succeed with the shoemakers and other trades. This would avoid all strikes in the future, and create good feeling between all parties. The only fault he found with the Lynn strike was, that the strikers had not first held a friendly consultation with their employers, and made them a fair proposition, or if they did do so, that the employers had not accepted it. He also suggested that the workmen might organize a workshop of their own, and open a store in this City for the sale of their products, which he thought would receive a liberal patronage from the public. He concluded by advising them to do something immediately, and not remain in idleness longer than was absolutely necessary.

Mr. MEALINS was then introduced, and presented on behalf of the Tailors' Protective Union $120 in bills, which he said they wished to be distributed equally between the shoemakers of Lynn, and their copartners in the strike—the ladies.

A note was also read from the journeymen employed in the shoe-store of J. O. WHITEHOUSE, tendering a contribution of $100. After a few remarks from Mr. JOHNSON, of England, the meeting adjourned.

The Anti-Sunday German Meeting in the Bowery.

The response was not very cheering to the call in the German papers for a meeting yesterday in LINDEMULLER's Saloon, to oppose the passage of the Sunday Amusements bill. Our reporter remained an hour after the time advertised, and was able to count only *sixteen* persons.

Mr. LINDEMULLER was displeased at the indifference or opposition of the Germans to the bill. Here are a thousand German musicians, said he, who are paid liberally for their Sunday work out of the hard-earned money of proprietors of theatres and beer-gardens; and if they would come and give only a dollar a piece, it would make a fund that might defeat the bill. But they spend the money in the porter-houses during the week that they earn on Sunday, and [illegible] we can't get help from them. He wished with all his heart that the bill might pass; and he would himself become a spy to aid its execution, so as to punish the fellows who did nothing to prevent it! And he had thought of getting a law against all business on Sunday from 10 to 4 o'clock, for then he could stop *preaching!*

All present abandoned the hope of preventing the passage of the bill. One said that it was the *farmers' boys* from the country, who know nothing of city life, whose votes in the Legislature made such laws. Another said that while there was no "Church and State" in this country, the religious feeling was much stronger than in Europe, and that was the foundation of such laws. To the inquiry whether it would be enforced if passed, it was replied that Mayor WOOD could not be expected to help them resist a plain law. One gentleman thought THURLOW WEED could defeat the bill. Some complaint was made that one of their delegates to Albany had charged $50, and another $100, for two or three days' work, and it was agreed not to send another. The suggestion was made that the American theatres might be induced to give Sunday performances, which would strengthen the German Anti-Sunday cause. Our reporter came away with the feeling that the No-Sunday movement among the Germans is not in a very flourishing condition.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

DECREASE ON THE ISLANDS—DISCHARGES—RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

There was quite a large lobby attendance upon the meeting of the Board of Governors yesterday, in anticipation of a report and discussion in relation to the recent charges made against the management of the Almshouse Department, but the Committee was not ready to report and there was no debate.

The weekly report from the institutions showed the number remaining in them, March 24, to have been 8,003—a decrease of 45 as compared with the report for the previous week.

The Board voted 200 feet of water-hose for Bellevue Hospital, to be used to wash sewers and in case of fire.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Excise, stating that $9,960 had been placed to the account of the Almshouse Department. The President and Clerk of the Board were authorized to draw upon Mr. A. V. STOUT, County Treasurer, for the money.

Communications were received from the Resident Physician at the Lunatic Asylum, discharging JAMES DODD, Engineer, and appointing BUNDID GORMLEY; from the same, communicating the resignation of JAS. STEPHENS, gardener, and appointing JAMES SCOTT; from the Superintendent Out-door Poor, appointing ANTHONY FURER in place of GEOFREY KEEFER, resigned; from the Warden of Randall's Island, communicating the resignation of CHARLES CROFUT, Keeper, and the appointment of EUGENE M. EBLING. They were all entered on file.

The report of Governor BRUENINGHAUSEN, in relation to the children at nurse, a synopsis of which was published in the TIMES two weeks ago, was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

The report in favor of awarding the contract for heating the Island Hospital to Hunter & Keller at $16,300, was called up and laid on the table without action.

The Superintendent of Out-door Poor was directed to stop giving donations to pensioners on the 1st of April.

By resolution of the Board, all horses and cows not belonging to persons residing on the Island, are no longer to be permitted to graze on any of land under care of the Governors.

A resolution was adopted appropriating about $3,000 for repairs, &c., to the First, Second and Third District Prisons.

The Board then adjourned.

CROTON DEPARTMENT.

AWARD OF BIDS FOR NEW PIPE.

The bids for the new pipes required by the Croton Department were opened yesterday, and the contract, amounting to about $120,000, awarded to the "Warren Foundry and Machine Co., of Phillipsburgh, New-Jersey," at the following prices: For four feet stright pipe $33 93 per ton; for curved pipe, and special castings connected therewith, $67 20 per ton; for curved pipe, and special castings connected with the 12 inch and 6 inch pipe, $44 80 per ton. This is asserted to be the lowest contract for similar purposes ever made by the Department. The four foot pipe is intended for an additional line across the High Bridge, the necessity of which has been so often and so loudly urged.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

SALE OF THE BROOKLYN FERRY LEASES POSTPONED.

The leases of the several ferries between New-York and Brooklyn, and owned by the Union Ferry Company, were to have been sold at auction yesterday, but owing to delay in the legal proceeding, the sale was postponed to the 27th of May.

POLICE REPORTS.

A FREE LIVER.

D. L. MOSES was arrested yesterday for taking meals at the Astor House too frequently without tendering any pecuniary recompense. He threatened the officer who took him in custody with a revolver which he drew from his pocket. No harm was done, however, and the prisoner was committed to the Tombs by Justice Connolly.

DUNCAN WOULD NOT HEAR.

Mrs. Margaret Dixon, who resides at No. 222 West Twenty-first street, attempted yesterday to detain John Wilson, a lad 15 years of age, whom she found in her house ostensibly searching for a person named Duncan, whom he repeatedly called. In the struggle Mrs. Dixon tumbled down stairs, and the boy ran off, but Dr Giles, who happened to be passing on horseback, pursued him and succeeded in effecting his arrest. In his flight he threw away a set of cameo jewelry which Mrs. Dixon identified as belonging to her, and Justice Kelly committed the prisoner on a charge of burglary.

MUTINY IN THE HARBOR.

The attention of the Harbor Police was yesterday afternoon attracted to the ship *Switzerland*, Capt. Trask, bound to Apalachacola, Fla., which lay in the stream near Governor's Island, with a signal of distress exhibited. Officers Burdett, Stephens and Sullivan went on board, and found that the crew, consisting of 16 negroes, had all become intoxicated, and after fighting among themselves, had threatened to take the lives of the Captain and mates. The officers, after a sharp contest, succeeded in overpowering the mutinous crew, and placed the most unruly of them in irons. Officer Stephens remained on board all night to preserve order.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

An unknown man, apparently a laborer, fell from the rear platform of a New-Haven Railroad freight car, as it was going up town at an early hour yesterday morning, and was run over by the car which was following it. He received injuries from which he died immediately, but a jury summoned by Coroner SCHIRMER exonerated the driver of the horses attached to the car from all blame.

FOUND DROWNED.

MARTIN BEULER, a middle-aged German jeweler, who lived at No. 46 Greenwich-street, disappeared about two weeks ago while intoxicated. He was found yesterday in the North River, at Pier No. 1. A verdict of death from drowning was rendered by the Coroner's Jury. A number of gold rings and other jewelry were found on the person of deceased.

A FATAL FALL.

WILLIAM HOLLAND was so seriously injured last Saturday night, by falling down stairs at No. 21 Thames-street, while intoxicated, that he died yesterday. Deceased was 56 years of age, and a native of England. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

Fires.

IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.

Damage to the extent of $100 was done to the tenement house in the rear of No. 118½ Amity-street at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by a fire originating from some unknown cause in the apartments on the second floor occupied by JOHN WATTS. His furniture was injured to the extent of $50. The loss of the other tenants was not large.

IN A DWELLING HOUSE.

Last night, at 11½ o'clock, a fire destroyed the dwelling of RICHARD REYNOLDS, in Forty-fourth-street, near Ninth-avenue, and communicating to two adjoining houses, damaged them materially. The total loss is estimated at $5,000, of which $1,500 will probably fall upon Mr. REYNOLDS. It was impossible to obtain any definite information as to losses and insurances.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Extensive Conflagration.

DESTRUCTION OF A ROPEWALK AND FOUNDRY—LOSS $50,000.

A 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in ALLEN & MCDOUGALL's ropewalk, on Walton-street, near Harrison-avenue, which, owing to the high wind prevailing at the time, was soon entirely enveloped in flames, and spread to adjoining property. The ropewalk was a frame building, two stories high, and about 900 feet long, extending the whole distance from Marcy to Harrison avenue. The "jenny" house was made of brick, three stories high. The fire was first discovered breaking out at about the centre of the walk, and in the second story. How the fire originated no one seems to know. The whole walk, with nearly all of the contents, and jenny-house and contents, were destroyed. The fire spread to six two-story frame houses, owned by SAMUEL WISWALL, and occupied by different families employed in the ropewalk; then to the frame foundry, a one-story frame building, unoccupied, owned by CHARLES WOOSTER; then to the foundry of JONATHAN MOORE, then to a three story brick building, owned by CHAS. WOOSTER, occupied, on the lower floor by Messrs. ALLEN & MCDOUGALL, as a store-room, and the upper part by T. J. MOORE, as a brass clock factory. At this point the wind changed, and the Firemen succeeded in stopping the further progress of the fire.

The total loss, as nearly as can be ascertained, is about $50,000, viz.:

Allen & McDougall	$40,000
Samuel Wiswall	4 000
T. J. Moore	3,000
Charles Wooster	1,600
Jonathan Moore	200
Different persons, (furniture,)	2 000
Total	$50,800

Nearly all of the loss is covered by insurance,—except that of Messrs. ALLEN & MCDOUGALL, who are insured for $21,000, or about one half their loss, in the following offices:

Ins. Com.		Ins. Com.	
Everett	$1,500	Excelsior	$3,000
Hamilton	3,500	Adriatic	1,000
St. Nicholas	2,000	Park	1,500
St. Mark's	2,500	Northwestern, Oswego	2 000
Montauk	1,000	Rutgers	1,000
East River	1,000	Firemen's Trust	4,000

By this fire about 150 persons are thrown out of employment.

ITEMS.—The Regular Monthly Social Union of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening. The rooms of the Association were crowded to excess, and there were good singing and speaking. ....The body of a newly-born infant was found in a vacant lot off Vanderbilt-avenue, yesterday. Verdict: "Death from causes to the jurors unknown." ....A man named BLAKE was severely beaten by WM. LEVISS, in a lager-bier saloon, at No. 42 North Sixth-street, Monday night. LEVISS was held to await the result of the injuries to BLAKE.

POLITICAL.—The Democrats in the different Wards nominated candidates for Ward offices on Monday evening. The candidates for Aldermen are as follows: Second Ward—DANIEL MCLAUGHLIN; Fourth Ward—WYCKOFF LAWRENCE; Sixth Ward—CHARLES FRANKS; Eighth Ward—JAMES SHARKEY; Tenth Ward—DANIEL GREENE; Twelfth Ward—DENNIS KEEFE; Fourteenth Ward—PHILIP BRADY; Sixteenth Ward—JOHN RABER.

NEW CHURCH.—The Lee-avenue Church proposes to erect a new Church edifice, the present season, of Philadelphia brick with stone trimmings, capable of seating 2,000 or more persons, with a Sabbath-school room capable of accommodating 2,000 children. Toward the project $20,000 have been subscribed.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held last evening. A report in favor of locating the proposed County Court House on Fort Greene was rejected by a tie vote.

FUNDS FOR THE FERRY DISPUTE.—At a secret session of the Common Council, held Monday night, after the regular session, $20.006 was placed at the disposal of the Ferry Committee, to enable that Committee to prosecute the ferry dispute with vigor.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day.—Nos. 22, 6, 42, 44, 4, 46, 2, 33, 5, 28, 47, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 59, 60.

Jersey City.

OPPOSITION PRIMARIES AND NOMINATIONS.—The Opposition primary meetings for the Third and Fourth Wards, in Jersey City, were held on Monday night. In the Third Ward the following delegates were elected: *City*—P. Pringle, M. Sharp, James Warner, Stephen Quaife, J. B. Cleveland, J. F. Fielder, J. Bumsted. *Ward Delegates*—William H. Bumsted, N. C. Slaight, F. P. Budden, Job Falkenberg, Henry and A. Greene. *Fourth Ward City Delegates*—H. M. Traphagen, B. G. Hann, F. R. Hill, H. M. Soulé, Wm. B. Dunning, Isaac Houton and J. W. Bouton. The meeting nominated for Aldermen, Wm. B. Kansom and Seneca Alger; Chosen Freeholder, Capt. Duncan; Justice of the Peace, Samuel Hoffman; Constable, N. B. Runnell.

[Advertisement.]

GO TO KNOX.—You want a hat. You have money to buy it. You know that KNOX is famous for the beauty of his fabrics. You are aware that his Spring style is out. It only remains for you then to go at once to his store, No. 212 Broadway, and make your purchase.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—As mature fruit is seldom obtained from infected seed, and throughout nature blight is the result of a diseased parentage, Scrofula and other nameless disorders are transmitted from parents to their offspring. These medicines are an effective remedy for purifying the blood.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P. M
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5 A. M. and 4½ P. M
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3 P. M
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The European mails for the *Asia* will close on Wednesday, March 28, at 9½ A. M.

The German mail for the *Teutonia*, hence for Hamburg, will close on Saturday, March 31, at 10½ A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Asia	Mar. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
John Bell	Mar. 28	New-York	Glasgow.
Circassian	Mar. 29	New-York	Galway.
Fulton	Mar. 31	New-York	Havre.
North Briton	Mar. 31	Portland	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Mar. 31	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Manchester	Mar. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	April 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Etna	April 7	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washingt'n	April 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Illinois	April 7	New-York	Havre.
Arabia	April 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	April 14	New-York	Hamburg.
Adriatic	April 14	New-York	Havre.
Kangaroo	April 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Niagara	April 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Persia	April 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Arago	April 28	New-York	Havre.
FROM EUROPE.			
City of Washingt'n	Mar. 14	Liverpool	New-York
Arabia	Mar. 17	Liverpool	New York
Kangaroo	Mar. 21	Liverpool	New-York
Canadian	Mar. 21	Liverpool	Portland.
Jura	Mar. 24	Liverpool	New-York
Niagara	Mar. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
Anglo-Saxon	Mar. 28	Liverpool	Portland.
Edinburgh	Mar. 28	Liverpool	New-York
Prince Albert	Mar. 31	Galway	New-York
Persia	Mar. 31	Liverpool	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES.			
Karnak	Mar. 30	New-York	Havana.
Matanzas	April 3	New-York	Matanzas.
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
Ariel	Mar. 30	New-York	Aspinwall.
Northern Light	April 5	New-York	Aspinwall.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 27—*In steamship John Bell, from Queenstown*—Ed. Mongenes, Geo. Gedeliak and wife, L. Smith and wife.

In steamship Star of the West, from New-Orleans and Havana—Mrs. Godden, L. Urtigosa and wife, Wm. C. Valiente, Mrs. H. C. Labatt, S. K. Labatt, W. H. Middleton, J. Thompson, Mrs. W. A. Yates, Mrs. Kent, H. Baurile, wife and infant, V. W. Jones, Alex. McClinton, E. Buckley, J. Newcomb, and 50 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 52 | Sun sets.... 6 20 | Moon sets.... 12 28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 11 32 | Gov. Island. 12 21 | Hell Gate.... 1 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, March 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; De Soto, Bulloch, Havana, ——; Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia, F. Perkins; Asia, Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamer Artisan, Foster, Philadelphia, W. Dalzell.

Ships Switzerland, Trask, Apalachicola, Oakley & Keating; Bernard, Hubbard, Mobile, N. H. Brigham; Star of the West, Morrison, Mobile, S. Thompson's Nephew.

Barks Cienfuegos, Cole, Cienfuegos, ——; Joanhoe, Emmons, Havana, ——.

Brigs Suwannee, Munroe, St. Marks, Smallwood, Earle & Co.; Experiment, Rogers, Jacksonville, ——; Los Amigos, Brownlow, Aspinwall, A. H. Solomon; Thos. Achorn, Parker, Rio Zair, J. M. Parker; Falmouth, Lienas, Port de Leuba, master; Protege, (Br.,) Hammond, St. John, Wilson & Braine.

Schooner C. Jayne, Rowland, Alexandria, ——; M. Waring, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; D. C. Foster, Townsend, Charleston, Brown De Rosset; Andromeda, Rowland, Cedar Key, ——; Mary Ann Grant, Halifax, Wheelwright & Co.; Oregon, Krause, Washington, ——; Clifton, Norris, St. John, ——; N. M. Smith, Wyatt, Charleston, ——; J. Lilienthal, Vandeventer, Elizabethport, ——; Advance, Curry, St. John, D. R. De Wolf; J. H. Williams, ——, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Seven Brothers, Healy, Yarmouth, N. S., Thos. James; Eleanor, Townsend, Fernandina, M. Runyon & Co.; A. B. Hays, Robinson, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

Steamship John Bell, (Br. screw,) Creighton, Queenstown Feb. 29, with mdse. and 12 passengers to F. McDonald. 23d inst., lat. 41 15, lon. 63 47, passed Br. screw steamship Australasian, hence for Liverpool. Arrived off the Battery at 10:44 P. M.

Steamship Star of the West, McGowan, New-Orleans 20th inst., and Havana 23d, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Layfield, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. and passengers to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Ship Eloise, (of Warren, R. I.,) Thompson, Liverpool 47 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Feb. 28, lat. 45, lon. 38, took a heavy gale from W., and was compelled to throw overboard part of the cargo, and during which the vessel started leaking.

Bark Progresso, (Italian,) [illegible], Palermo [illegible] fruit to master. Is bd. to Boston, having experienced heavy weather, causing her to leak. Put into this port to repair.

Bark Tonquin, (of Bath,) Batchelder, Liverpool [illegible], with mdse. to C. C. Duncan & Co. Has experienced very heavy westerly gales, carried away maintopgallant mast. Has been 14 ds. west of George's.

Bark E. A. Chase, (of Portland,) Hall, Guantanamo, Cuba, 22 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Penobscot, (of Bangor,) Edgerly, Arecibo, P. R., March 7, with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co. March 17, lat. 31, lon. 72, signalized a Bremen ship showing a white signal with a red border, the figure 5 in the centre, strg. N. E.

Brig Mary Means, (of Sedgewick,) Tibbets, [illegible], March 8, with molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co. Has experienced very heavy weather; lost deck load of [illegible] hhds. and 12 bbls. molasses; split sails, &c.

Brig [illegible], (of Brooklyn, Me.,) Orr, [illegible], P. R., 26 ds., with sugar and molasses to Nesmith & Sons. Has experienced very heavy weather the entire passage.

Brig Charles Miller, (of Boston,) Bremer, Matanzas, via Norfolk, 6 ds., with sugar and molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Isabella Jewett, (of Bucksport,) Reed, Rio Hache Feb. 28, with hides, wood, &c., to James E. Ward.

Brig San Pedro, (Naples,) Caffero, Messina 60 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Schr. Dolphin, (Brem.,) Hallenbech, Angostura 35 ds., with hides to Oelrichs & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Norma, Wyant, from the ship De Witt Clinton, with mdse.

Schr. Charter Oak, Kelley, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Thomas Hix, Hall, Mahon Ditch, Del., 2 ds., with corn to master.

Schr. Mary, Smith, Fredericksburgh 5 ds., with corn and flour to master.

Schr. Howard, Baker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Cabot, Mayo, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. W. McKee.

Schr. Golden Eagle, Kelsey, Stonington, in ballast, for Virginia.

WIND—During the day from W. N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships De Soto, for Havana and New-Orleans; Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c. Ship Storm King, for San Francisco. Barks Maria Morton, for Savannah; Ismail and Susan, for Havre; Ivanhoe, for Havre. Brigs Isaac M. Denson, or Para; Suwannee, for St. Mark's. Schr. Peerless, (Br.,) for Beamuda.

By Telegraph.

FORT LAFAYETTE, March 27; sunset—Steamship Star of the West, from New-Orleans and Havana, and steamship Roanoke, from Richmond, are coming up the Bay. Wind fresh N. W.; weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, March 27, sunset—Steamship De Soto, for New-Orleans and Havana, passed out over the Bar at 1:45 P. M.; one bark and two brigs are passing out the Hook. Wind light W.; weather clear.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 27—Arr. ships Falmouth, from Bordeaux; China from Fleetwood; Napoleon, William Wirt, Grace Sargent, and Henrietta Marcy, from Havre; Asterian, from Boston; Canova, from New-York; Robert Cushman and Garnet, from Savannah; Western Empire, Carnatic, and Mary Lord, from Liverpool; and bark Ellen Stevens, from Matanzas.

BOSTON, March 27—Arr. barks Gazelle, Porter, Marseilles; Orlando, Nickerson, Buenos Ayres; Sarah B. Hall, Crowster, Matanzas; Brilliant, Sigsbee, New-Orleans; Peter Clinton, Bragdon, Mobile; Greeley, Watts, do.; brig Laurilla, Higgins, Cape Haytien; Chicopee, Howes, Mobile; schrs William Allen, [illegible], do.; W. H. Gililand, Ericson, Charleston; [illegible], Hodgdon, Miragona; Ranger, Allen, Fortune I[illegible].

Off Highland Light, ship Indian, from New-Orleans; brig Abner Taylor, from Savannah.

NEWPORT, March 27.—Arr. schr. Venidova, Bray, of and from Rockland for New-York, in distress; was run into, at 2 o'clock this morning, between Point Judith and Block Island, by an unknown schooner, carrying away bowsprit and everything attached, knight heads, &c. She does not leak; the other schooner was light and bd. W.; lost jibboom. Also arr. schr. Sarah Elwell, from Rockland for New-York; A. J. Horton, from Quincy for Philadelphia; Martha Jane, Brown, from Boston for do.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 27—Arr. bark Old Dominion, from Boston.

SAVANNAH, March 27—The steamship Alabama, from New-York, arrived at Tybee at 4, and at her wharf at 8½ o'clock Tuesday morning. All well.

CHARLESTON, March 27—The steamship Marion, Capt. Foster, from New-York, arrived here at 7 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

SAVANNAH, March 27—The steamship R. R. Cuyler, arrived at 1 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, in 56 hours from Sandy Hook.

Miscellaneous.

The Hamburg steamship Teutonia is now on the great balance dock for the purpose of having her propeller refastened, and her hull scraped and newly painted.

ST. THOMAS, March 7.—The brig Marshal, of Boston, Adamson, from the Coast of Africa, bd. to Boston, with a cargo of palm oil, arr., on the 5th inst., with loss of spars and leaking in upper works. The bark Lamartine has dischgd. her cargo, and being still leaky will be taken on the Marine railway. The brig Abby Jones, of Boston, (previously reported,) has been condemned, and will be sold by auction on the 8th inst. The A. J. was built at Augusta, Me., in 1851, 209 tons register, rated A 2, and owned by Mr. Woodbury, of Gloucester.

Foreign Ports.

[PER BOHEMIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—March 4, Persia at Gibraltar; 12th, Native in the Clyde; Yorkshire and Neptune at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—March 9, Fanny Fern at Plymouth. Mohongo at Londonderry; Native at Queenstown; 12th, Alice Tainter at ditto; Coronet at Plymouth; Elizabeth at Liverpool.

Arrived from Mobile—March 8, John Denham, at Dungeness; 10th, Harvest Queen, at Liverpool; 12th, Sharon, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—March 10, F. B. Gabain, Canada and Asia, from Sunderland; Vasco de Gama, Fergus and Bonner, from Shields; Calhoun, from Liverpool; 11th, Emerald Isle from Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans—March 10, Empire, from Fleetwood; 11th, Sheridan, from Fleetwood.

Sailed for Boston—March 10, Saxon, from Antwerp.

MEM.—The Cassandria, from Rotterdam for Boston, put back on the 9th, having been in collision.

The Carolina, from Havre for Newport, ran ashore near Teignmouth, on the 12th; had part of her keel knocked away and would probably become a total wreck.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.

Arrived from New-Orleans—South Shore, and Washington, at Havre.

Arrived from Mobile—John Denham, at Antwerp.

Arrived from Charleston—Enterprise, at Liverpool.

At Rio Hache, Feb. 28, brigs Sea Foam, Borcham, for New-York in 6 ds.; C. H. Kennedy, do., do., 4 ds.

Spoken, &c.

Admiral—ship, strg. N., was passed, March 18, lat. 35 20, lon. 74 40.

Apollo—bark, bd. in to Havana, was passed, March 23, off the Moro.

Alfred Storer—ship, bd. N., was passed, March 24, lat. 28 36 N., lon. 77 40 W.

Grace Hammond—bark, bd. N., was passed, March 24, lat. 28 36 N., lon. 77 40 W.

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ADOPTION.—ANY RESPECTABLE PERSON wishing to adopt as their own, a fine, healthy, male child, of light complexion, eleven months old, and long since weaned, can do so by addressing, with particulars D. H. PERRY, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1860.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

European Politics—Curious and Interesting Anecdotes of Louis Napoleon.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

Cannes, Dep. Var., France, Feb. 26, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

All political matter of importance which escapes beyond official bounds, is at present conveyed so frequently and rapidly across the Atlantic, that it hardly seems worth one's while to send you any speculations upon the affairs of nations, when you yourself have almost daily as good materials as we for forming an opinion. I will therefore confine myself to the mention of a few details—unconnected, perhaps, or anecdotes, it may be—which, coming, as they do, at first-hand, and from sure sources, cannot but be interesting. Men who have held, or who now hold, state offices of the highest trust and honor, whose volunteered statements I rely on, can have no motive to deceive an insignificant person like myself.

You will see in the English journals a somewhat bravado spirit manifested towards the Anglo-French commercial treaty. The Opposition in Parliament likewise affect a similar humor. But it is all or nearly all affectation, whether written or spoken. Letters, not a mile distant from my dwelling, addressed to one of the chief constructors of the said treaty, direct from a high authority in London, give assurance of its success. Certain modifications may be, and perhaps ought to be, made in respect to some of its articles, but in the main it will become the law of the land. The only possibility of its defeat to be apprehended is to be looked for in the jauntiness, self-sufficiency and indifference to other people's feelings or prejudices—I had almost said the impertinence of the English Prime Minister.

Notwithstanding considerable anxiety as to Italian affairs, and very serious apprehensions in some quarters that a war will soon grow out of them, I am persuaded that an early adjustment of them will secure, for a time at least, the continuance of peace in Europe. The French Emperor will not allow physical force to be exhibited against the revolted States of Italy. The Pope cannot, unaided, recover his lost territory, and is in danger of losing part of what is still his. The King of Naples is too much alarmed for himself to venture on crossing the frontier to help his Holiness. The Austrian Emperor, crippled and humiliated even to the point of exciting commisseration, has nothing but the will to renew hostilities, which is effectually counterbalanced by all the moral force of the English Government steadily directed to the preservation of peace. The united will of England and France, for the time being, is bent on peace, which nothing can prevent but the intense stupidity and bigotry of Francis Joseph turned to insanity.

The more that is known of Napoleon III, the more interesting becomes the study of a character so peculiar as is his. It is a conclusive illustration of the predominance of nature over education and training. In all that he is, or is doing, to-day can be seen the same individual who figured in the Roman expedition, in the Strasbourg and Boulogne attacks and in the *coup d'état*. Vascillation and vigor, patient, almost timorous waiting, and then a sudden plunge, are the characteristics of his life. The step towards the emancipation of his country's commerce, just taken by him, he has long had the will, as also, it is thought, the power to make, but an undue fear of the Prohibitionists and Protectionists held him in check. The *coup d'état* would not have been till at a later day had not his enemies, (and this I have from Messrs. Thiers and Beaumont,) decided to throw him into the castle of Vincennes. The Boulogne affair was, for success, begun too late or too early. At Strasbourg insufficient information, which delay could have procured, was the cause of defeat, and the Roman inroad was altogether untimely. Yet the man's nature, though troubled at times by obstacles insurmountable to ordinary vision, like a stream, innately powerful, forced seaward by force of gravitation, has ever turned back to its native channel, however awry it occasionally seemed to go.

So long ago as 1838, (and I here quote the words of an Ambassador of the highest character, long a resident at the Court of St. James,) Louis Napoleon, who was incessantly occupied, on being asked by the Baron de S——, with whom he was intimate, the nature of his employment, replied, "Preparing myself to be ruler of France. The elder branch of the Bourbons has been expelled as incapable; the younger cannot long remain, such is their folly, and the Empire must therefore return. I shall, on coming to the throne, decentralize France, liberalize the Government, and afterwards attend to the material interests of the people, which the First Emperor had not time to do." My noble informant added, that on the same day of receiving this communication, he sent it to his Government, and that it is now on record. He moreover told me of a curious reply of Lord Malmesbury's, then Foreign Secretary, to his inquiry as to what sort of a man he took Napoleon to be, at the moment when the Prince had become President of the French Republic. "All I can say," returned the English nobleman, "is this: that he is a most extraordinary person. When he was *interné* at Geneva, I happened to be passing a considerable time there also, and every morning he used to sit for hours with me, discoursing with intense interest of France and French affairs, without any particular object or reason, so far as I could see. So one day when he entered my breakfast-room, his hands full of maps or plans and letters, I asked him plainly why, and with what object, he so busily employed himself. His answer was quick and frank: "These documents, which you see before you, procured at some cost and trouble, relate to the drainage of Sologne. That district of country, previously to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, was in a fair way of being redeemed for agricultural purposes by the Protestant population; but since then it has been shamefully neglected by successive Governments, even that of the Emperor having had its attention always diverted from it by more pressing matters. But so soon as I shall have arrived at power, (and I shall one day be Emperor,) the drainage will be recommenced at once." And in truth, Louis Napoleon had not been in authority a month before a special train bore him to the said land of marshes, and, after a personal inspection of it, two millions were immediately assigned for the commencement of one of the most useful and benevolent works now in progress within the limits of France.

From one of the officers who accompanied Napoleon, when the interview between the two Emperors took place, subsequently to the battle of Solferino, I had an account of rather an odd incident. The room in which the potentates met was separated from the ante-chamber, where the aids attended, only by a glass door, which, being uncurtained, though it prevented the voice from passing, did not interrupt vision. The interview of the two chiefs lasted about three-quarters of an hour but hardly had twenty minutes elapsed when they both burst into a loud fit of laughter! Now, that an Emperor should laugh, and even heartily, is in no way wonderful; but that any mortal man, with the blood of fifty thousand fellow-men upon his head, so fresh that the smell of it must have still tainted the nostril, could indulge in hilarity—unless, indeed, the laugh had been begotton of idiotcy or insanity—struck me as a thing strange and unnatural. It is possible, however, that imperial as well as vulgar nerves may be temporarily shattered. I have heard from a relative of the "Iron Duke," that even he burst into tears when the gallant remnant of his officers came to visit him shortly after the battle of Waterloo. A hysteric condition of the animal functions hesitates but little between a laugh and a cry.

A weak point in the mental constitution of Americans is said to be their extreme sensitiveness to the opinion entertained of them by foreigners. If this be so, I would that they could hear some of the cruelly queer and mockingly witty comments upon our "sayings and doings" in State and Federal halls of legislature—our street-slaughter at elections, and our exploits, especially of "grave Senators" and "reverend" representatives, with the knife and the revolver. But for all our backslidings we can console ourselves, I suppose, by the patent fact cunningly repeated by Gen. Lafayette to a self-vaunting American, who by his talk would have bored the hungry man out of his dinner: "Oh, Sir, you are great nation!"

THE FRENCH ARMY.

Superiority of the French Artillery—Experiments with New Cannon—A New Frigate—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Thursday, March 9, 1860.

The superiority of the French Artillery during the late Italian campaign was obvious to every one who made himself acquainted with the details of the great battles. At Solferino the heavy and very dangerous Austrian cavalry was thrown into disorder and rendered almost useless at distances to which their own batteries, more favorably placed, would not carry. The Austrians never yielded a foot on the hill of Solferino, till a battery of French rifled cannon was brought to bear upon them at a distance at which their own balls fell short. The Tower could not have otherwise been taken but with an infinitely greater slaughter than that which occurred. When Niel and McMahon had driven the Austrians back as for as the large open space known as the plain of Guidizzolo, there was a fair trial of artillery which cost the Austrians dear; it was the last stand made by the immense left wing of the Austrian army, and one can well imagine how officers and men grew dispirited in face of artillery that silenced their own wherever it showed itself.

Such a striking difference in effectiveness of this important arm of the service could not escape notice, and since the Italian campaign all the European Governments have been giving their attention to the subject. I have no need to tell you what they are doing in England; you will see the published experiments with the Whitworth gun, and the remarks of the Minister of War thereon. In Austria, we learn from the journals, a large number of rifled cannon have been cast and sent down to Venitia; but I am told by some American officers just arrived from Vienna, that all attempts at imitating the French rifled cannon taken at Magenta have proved failures. In all the countries of Europe, however, a change of ordinance is going on, and soon every European army will be provided with rifled cannon more or less perfect, more or less imitating the French model.

The French Government itself has not stopped at the point at which it had arrived during the war in Italy. Not only are new experiments going on in gunnery, but an important change has been made in the organization of the artillery. The *Moniteur* published a fortnight ago a decree on this subject, but in order to comprehend the mechanism of this reorganization, it is necessary to go back to the decree of February, 1854, which fixed as follows the general schedule of this arm:

Five foot regiments, each of 12 foot batteries, 6 park batteries, and a mounted reserve force in dépôt.

Seven mounted regiments, each of 15 mounted batteries, and a reserve force in dépôt.

Four horse regiments, each of 8 horse batteries, and a reserve force in dépôt.

A regiment of Pontonneers, composed of 12 companies of Pontonneers, 4 companies of artillery conductors, and a reserve force in dépôt.

This gave a total of 60 foot batteries, 105 mounted batteries, 32 horse batteries, 12 companies of Pontonneers, 30 park batteries, 4 companies of artillery couductors, and 17 dépôts.

The new organization prosents the following differences:

Five foot regiments, each of 16 foot batteries.

Ten mounted regiments, each of 10 mounted batteries.

A regiment of Pontonneers, of 12 companies.

Six squadrons of park trains, each of five companies.

Making a total of 80 foot batteries, 100 mounted batteries, 32 horse batteries, 12 companies of Pontonneers, and 30 companies of park trains.

The Artillery of the Imperial Guard is augmented with two mounted batteries, one foot company, one of pontonneers, and a squadron of park trains.

Thus it will be seen that in the new organization the thirty park batteries and the dépôts have been suppressed, while there is only an augmentation of twenty mounted batteries; so that in the number of corps there is a diminution; but the suppressed park batteries had but two guns each, while the twenty new batteries have eight each. There results then, from the new organization a diminution in the number of batteries but an increase on the total of guns.

It is a question at the War-office to reduce the number of cavalry in the French army; it is certain, at least, that this arm will not be increased in the same proportion as heretofore. With the new artillery the usefulness of mounted men in an action is so far paralyzed that the same number of men on foot are found more valuable. It is thought, therefore, that it will be better hereafter to limit cavalry to the proper services of that kind of arm, such as reconnoitering, pursuing a flying enemy, and filling up weak points where rapidity of movement is required and is practicable. Such a regulation will necessarily bring a diminution of the force, and with it a great economy in the service, for horses cost more than men.

Experiments have lately been made at the Polygone of Vincennes with the explosive ball of De Visme. These experiments were made under the direction of Commandant Nesler, director of the School of Vincennes, and in the presence of all the officers of the Arsenal. The same ball as that used by Jules Gerard, the lion killer, was used on this occasion. The target was a caisson, lined with an iron plate on the inside, and placed at a distance of 130 feet, English. Twelve balls were fired, and every one of them exploded inside the cassion. After this experiment with the Devisme ball, experiments were made with the improved rifle of the Foot Chasseurs, with the new ball of Commander Nesler. At the enormous distance of half a mile, sixteen balls, fired suceessively, struck a target only a yard square; one half the balls touched the centre mark. This seems to be the last limit in the perfection of infantry fire arms.

A "blinded" frigate of enormous dimensions is to be launched on Saturday from the naval dock yard of Cherbourg, the ninth or tenth of these iron coated men-of-war constructed for the French navy. So sure is the naval department of the utility of this new system, and of the utter worthlessness of the wooden ships, in presence of rifled cannon, that the system is to be almost exclusive applied hereafter to the construction of all men-of-war. In effect, what chance would there be for a wooden vessel in presence of forty or fifty breach-loading rifled cannon of enormous calibre, carrying four thousand yards, firing ten shots a minute, and throwing hollow and explosive balls of a fearfully destructive force? Any vessel without the new iron cuirass would certainly be promptly sunk the first time she found herself under the fire of the modern cannon. A new mode of warfare would then ensue; vessels would attempt to run each other down, and in these terrible collisions the two would sink together oftener than one alone, for it is impossible, or at least improbable, that the vessel which strikes should not have her bow opened and her engines broken. The perspective is therefore as gloomy for one as for the other, and naval warfare appears to be approaching that condition of perfection in which it will become impossible, in view of its absolute destructiveness. When reduced to the proportions of battering-rams, where the whole contest will consist in which one can send the other to the bottom, with all on board, and in which both are probable to go under, there will be something so appaling in it that humanity will suggest some mode of preventing such barbarous and wholesale slaughter of human life. Is it not a little curious that as art and civilization advance, war is to cease, not by the greater elevation of the human mind, but by its progress in the art of killing.

The new cuirassed frigate, the *Gloire*, launched some months ago at Toulon, has received her armament, and will probably be sent to China. This vessel is covered with iron plates nearly five inches thick. On her bow she carries a steel spur, for running down and piercing an enemy, and she carries thirty-six rifled cannon of 80-lb. calibre. The following is her *personnel:* 1 Captain Commandant, 1 Captain of Frigate in Second, 5 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 1 Chaplain, 1 Officer of Administration, 1 Surgeon, 2 Assistant Surgeons, 10 Aspirants, and 570 men.

While I write, the guns of the Invalides are firing a salute for the funeral of Marshal Count Reille, the oldest of the Marshals of France, who died two days ago. He was born at Antibes, in September, 1775, and was consequently 84 years old when he died. He entered the service at the age of 17, as Lieutenant, and made the glorious campaign of Italy under Massena. After the siege of Toulon, his name figures in all the grand battles of the Empire down to Waterloo. At this battle he commanded a *corps d'armée*, and it was a division of his corps, under the command of the Prince Jerome Bonaparte, that commenced the battle in the morning at the south of the Hougemont farm. He was readmitted into active service by the King in 1818, and also in the House of Peers; in 1820, the King made him a *gentilhomme* of his household; Louis Phillipe made him Marshal in 1847. He was Grand Cross of the Legion Honor since 1815, and was therefore one of the two eldest of the Order, the Duke Pasquier being the other.

By the death of Marshal Reille, the number of Marshals of France is reduced to twelve, and the Prince Jerome Bonaparte becomes the Dean by age. The list is as follows in the order of their appointment: The Prince Jerome, Vaillant, Magnan, Castellane, Baraguay d'Hilliers, Pelissier, Randon, Canrobert, Bosquet, McMahon, St. Jean d'Angely, Niel.

Marshal Count Reille married, in 1814, Victorine Massena, the daughter of Marshal Massena, Prince of Essling, and by her had three sons; one of these, after having served in the Navy, sits as a deputy in the Legislature, and is married to his cousin, Mlle. Massena d'Essling de Rivoli; the second son is a colonel in the Etat-Major, and the third, a great deal younger, and a captain in the same corps, conducted himself brilliantly in the late Italian campaign, and was decorated on the field of battle.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

The French Army—Literary and Art—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Rome, Saturday, March 3, 1860.

Gen. Goyon, I find in a Genoa paper, has addressed the Home Government, asking for reinforcements, and stating that the present force of five thousand men under his command is not sufficient for the preservation of tranquillity in Rome The new troops will be quartered, it is said, in public buildings and cloisters. In these days the *clausura*, once so sacred, appear to be the first retreats whose sanctity is violated. The cloisters in Florence echo every hour to the drums of the National Guard; and it will not be a strange sound to the meditative monks of the Eternal City.

The people have taken a new resolution, which is calculated seriously to affect the revenues. They are determined not to use tobacco nor (if possible) salt, the monopoly of these articles being one of the chief sources of the income of the Pope. A day or two since, a couple of Italians, smoking in the streets, were approached and ordered to desist. Upon their refusal, an attempt was made to compel them by force. A fight ensued, in the course of which both were killed. And yet foreigners are never molested in such a way—not even Germans, whom the Italians are so apt to confound with the Austrians, under the one term, "*I maladitti Tedeschi.*"

Rome, destitute as she is of commerce, internal trade or manufactures, depends so directly upon the patronage of visitors, towards her butchers and milkmen, her sculptors, painters and jewelers, for her support, that every individual inhabitant knows he would be cutting off his own living were he to raise his hand against a foreign citizen. Already the stagnation of business and lack of work speaks louder than a hundred pulpits or pamphlets, for a return to perfect quiet; and it would not be surprising if, the rest of Italy remaining independent, and being secured in the rights it has won, the Romans should at last, rather than starve, submit. Patriotism is too heavy a load for any empty stomach. The present condition of the city, however, is anything but harmonious or happy. There is a rumor this morning that the students at one of the Universities have gone in a body to Gen. Guyon, to protest against the imprisonment of several of their number, who, in their turn, are in prison for a similar protest; so that this amounts to a demand that either their comrades shall be *let out* or *they let in*. One cause of complaint is the great number of guards placed around the University buildings. It is said the students have threatened to throw them out at the windows—no very good argument for the reduction of the number!

In the midst of all this, nothing is more barren than the *Gazzetta di Roma*. The news of Rome is to be found (and taken of course, *cum grane salis*) in the journals of Sardinia and France, and the letters of such indefatigable correspondents as your humble servant, who, after all, only reports well-authenticated rumors—and not more than the half of those! As a specimen of the *Gazzetta*—I opened the other day at the *City Items*, and found that the *Cav.* (*Somebody*,) President of the *Archaeological Academy*, was about to continue the discussion of the question "*Whether Julius and Augustus Cæsar ever had any thoughts of moving the seat of Government to Ilium!*" That was the sum of Roman news.

For the rest, every sympathetic letter from every village congregation, is paraded in full or in part, with a flourish of the Apostolic trumpet, as though it were the first or only one; though always with the remark that this "is but one of thousands of the same sort, which His Holiness daily receives." It is a great bore to everybody but the printers, who, I suspect, keep half-a-dozen such letters all the time on hand, and stick them in by turns. Yesterday, the *Gazzetta* quoted from the *Volksfreund* part of the letter of a set of *Mecklenburgers*, who sent to the Papal Nuncio at Vienna their message of condolence, together with a contribution of money. The signatures were said to be very numerous. They wrote to the Nuncio, among other things, the following: "His Holiness will see, we hope, with satisfaction, that all the subscribers, without exception, are Protestants, who wish to give this sign of their veneration for the tranquil, but immovable constancy with which the Holy Father, above all other sovereigns, has opposed himself to revolt and violence." The sum which testified the extent of their "veneration," was *three thousand florins*—about twelve hundred dollars! It is hardly necessary to add that the subscribers were for the most part "among the first nobility of Northern Germany." The fact is attested at once by the flunkeyism of the sentiment, and the poverty of the contribution. No one but a German noble can be at once so aristocratic and so poor. The size of Mecklenburg, too, and its importance in the councils of Europe, render this affair doubly significant! As for the nobles themselves, it's not to be wondered at that the Pope should hear with "satisfaction" that they are Protestants, and no sons of his!

A couple of new pamphlets, translated from the French, have just appeared in Rome, and advocate, of course, the full temporal authority of the Pope. The one is by De Falloux, once Minister of Public Instruction in France. The other, and more pretentious, is by "his Excellency, the Marquis Antonio Brignoli Sale," of Genoa, and is entitled, "*Considerations upon the Roman Question, or, Disposal of the Objections, old and new, against the Pontificial Government.*" The *naiveté* of some passages is too good to be lost. For instance, his Excellency asks: "—— Which ought we to believe? Pius IX. declares that the temporal power of the Pope is useful to the church: the *Siècle* denies it: all the Catholic Bishops say yes: the *Times* says no: shall we believe the *Times* and the *Siècle*, or the Pope and the united Bishops? It would be, indeed, strange, that in a question concerning the gospel, and the interests of the Catholic Church, the unanimous sentiment of Bishops and Pope were laid aside, for the sake of adopting those of infidel or Protestant journals."

The delicious simplicity with which his Excellency, the M. A. B. Sale, ignores the two hundred millions of Catholics who are neither Pope nor Bishop, and makes the latter at once judges, jury, and pleaders, in their own case, needs no comment. It remains a matter of doubt to me, whether my dime was not wasted on this opuscule, whose chief merit appears to be its "clearness of statement," and "transparency of style." R. W. R.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Great Volunteer Ball—Absence of the Queen—Performances at the Lyceum—The Volunteer Movement—England and France.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, March 10, 1860.

The grand field day of the volunteers has passed, and on the whole very satisfactorily. One thing was wanting, to my mind, and were I not a loyal subject, I should say inexcusably so, and that was the presence of Her Majesty at the Ball in the Floral Hall, one of the most magnificent that ever took place, I should imagine, in any country, and any age. Six thousand ladies and gentlemen, the latter for the most part attired in various uniforms, assembled in that spacious hall, to which Covent Garden Theatre acted as a kind of chapel of ease on the occasion, formed indeed a monster spectacle and an imposing *fête*. What mattered a crush on the staircase or in the lobbies of the Theatre and the entrance to the supper-rooms; were not the ladies content to be crushed and squeezed on such an occasion? If one might judge from their faces and smiles, they were so, and all were agreed that it was a delightful affair.

If I grumble at the absence of the Queen, it is because I think her presence would have given additional *prestige* and vigor to a movement which is fast tending to regenerate England, physically and morally, and to regain for her her right position in Europe. Let this movement continue a little longer, and we shall hear no more of panics and threats of invasion. The French Colonels will bounce no more. They will cease to exclaim "Soldiers! let us seek the perfidious islander in his den, and avenge in blood the insults lavished on the daughters of France in Waterloo Place!" Waterloo Place, I must inform you, has for years been almost monopolized by French ladies of a certain description. It appears to be ceded to them by a species of tacit understanding and the respect of the obliging police. I was lately told by a *ci-devant* friend or acquaintance of the Emperor, when that extraordinary individual was 'on town" in this little metropolis, that he is in reality both pleased and vexed at the volunteer ferment in England. He is pleased, because it will probably avert the painful necessity of invading this country, which his soldiers and the French people might force upon him, were we to remain unarmed; and he is annoyed at the defiant air which the English nation has in consequence assumed. This is the view taken by my informant, who says that the Emperor likes us, and is quite English in his tastes and habits. For myself, I take a different view. I believe his annoyance to be unmixed. I do not think that he anticipated any such sudden and general movement on our part. Had he done so, I believe he would have attacked us last year.

To revert to Queen Victoria: it would have been a graceful, a grateful and a politic act on her part to have been present at this ball, even had it been only for a few brief moments. It would have elicited a glorious outburst of loyalty, and added thousands to the ranks of her Volunteers. It is true that she held a Volunteer levee on the afternoon of the same day, viz.: last Wednesday. But in the evening she went to the Lyceum Theatre to witness the amateur performance of the Savage Club, close to the scene of the volunteer festivity, which was denied her countenance and presence. It seems to me a very great pity—that is all that I can say. Who were her advisers? Was it the Prince Consort, who has certainly shown no ardor in favor of the Rifle Volunteers? It is not unlikely, from all that I can gather, that such was the case.

I must also find fault with another feature in the matter. There was a gallery set apart for the lady patronesses and their friends, who sat there and looked on upon the inferior throng. Some of these condescended to walk through the "mob;" but, on the whole, they kept to their aristocratic, and, after the first half-hour, I should think decidedly dull exclusiveness. Among the male portion of the *haut ton* thus seated apart, Earl Derby, late Lord Ward, figured very conspicuously. In France, or Russia, this sort of thing would not have happened. The ball, however, went off very admirably, and was kept up with great spirit. On the whole, the uniforms of the Rifle and other volunteer corps were in excellent taste, and their wearers looked smart and soldier-like. One or two of the Highland costumes were the most effective. That of the Victoria Rifles was, perhaps, the neatest, being handsome and yet unpretending. This Regiment musters now nearly 1,000 men. Lord Ramlagh's is also a smart corps. The six-foot Volunteer Guards looked gigantic. These tall beef-eaters are arrayed in scarlet, with black facings. The Oxford and Cambridge corps were dressed somewhat *àla Zouave*, with red stockings and Dutch built breeches fastened at the knee. They looked altogether the fierce *abandon* of the veritable Zouaves. With regard to the Hall, it seemed from outside like the realization of a scene in the *Arabian Nights*. The festoons of roses, the dazzling light, and the brilliant figures that were seen flitting past, together with the strains of music, that could plainly be heard, produced an effect of rare beauty and wonder. Inside, I never remember to have beheld anything like the spectacle, and Lord Dudley, who ought by this time to belong to the *nil admirari* school, if his experience in such matters be taken into consideration, was overheard loudly to proclaim such to be his impression of the scene. Over the vast floor of the hall was spread a tightly-nailed thin carpeting, which added greatly to the finish of the room. And to this scene of festivity on such an occasion Her Majesty, honoring on the same night, close by, a charitable performance of *amateurs*, did not deign to come!

I must now mention a little incident of the evening. In a box opposite to the Queen at the Lycium sat a noted individual, whom I can hardly characterize as of the "gentler" sex. This lady rejoices in the nick-name of "Skittles," owing, as I am credibly informed, to her having knocked down several men upon a single occasion in the Haymarket. The fair "Skittles," elegantly and chastely attired, evidently took much interest in the charitable murder of the "School for Scandal," executed by the "Savages," or members of the Savage Club; but far more interest in the quaintly performed burlesque, written by no less than seven authors known to fun and fame.

In the interior of this box of "Skittles" there lurked a "gent," or a "swell," as these individuals are wont to lurk upon such an occasion, peeping ever and anon from behind the side-curtain, held by a well-gloved hand, as a satyr may be supposed to look forth from his leafy shade at a mortal pic-nic, or a pair of lovers seated in the woodland glade. The fact which I narrate might not be agreeable to those who were acquainted with it; but I suppose it could not be helped in a free country. The boxes at the Lyceum were sold for a charitable purpose, and the price was ten guineas each, and perhaps even more, on the eve of Wednesday last. But, in spite of the lady patronesses of high degree, who issued vouchers for the hall, and the otherwise strict limitation to members of the Volunteer Corps, accredited by their respective Colonels, Lady "Skittles" and her friend appeared in the Floral Hall, as soon as the Lyceum performance was over. The "gentleman," I am happy to say, was not in uniform, and it is probable that he was a kind of "dummy" partner, dressed and got up for the occasion. I need not point out the risk run by a man who insulted every lady present by thus "facing the music" with so notorious a companion. Had there been no vouchers issued for the ball, of course in such a crowd an occurrence like this would have been no exception. As it is, with all my liberal feelings and hatred of exclusiveness, I must say I think this was something more than a daring infringement of social decorum.

As for the Lyceum performance, in one sense it was a failure, and in another a triumph. The purpose was achieved, and at least £500 cleared for the praiseworthy object. The "School for Scandal" was tamely performed. Even Miss Sedgewick made but an indifferent *Lady Teazle*. Dr. Strauss was, however, admirable in his part. Frank Talfourd, whose acting was easy and gentlemanly in the extreme, was rather too youthful looking a *Sir Peter Teazle*, and his calves were preposterously over-stuffed. I felt on the whole relieved, when this part of the amusement was over, and genteel comedy was superseded by screaming burlesque. The "Savages" made a mistake in selecting such a piece as Sheridan's *chef d'œuvre*. The "Forty Thieves" stole the complete approbation of a crowded house. From "Bob Brough's" lean legs to the end of the performance, all went well and merrily. There was, however, one glaring mistake, which went far to spoil the whole thing; although being an utter interpolation, it is hardly fair to connect it with a general criticism on the burlesque. I mean the introduction of Mr. Albert Smith, his piano and his interminable song. I forgot to say that Mr. Leicester Buckingham spoke the admirable prologue (which I inclose you, as well as the list of *dramatis personæ*) exceedingly well, and as but few others known to the public could speak it.

There is already some talk among the amateurs of a second performance. I hope that it will take place—but not upon a Volunteer Ball night. The Queen will not be able then to manifest so ungainly a preference, and your correspondent will have less to see and record upon a single occasion.

I have omitted all description of the Volunteer Levee and the Dinner. The weather was against the one, and the brains of the Duke of Cambridge did not very richly garnish the other. That well-meaning, but rather stupid personage, on the whole, spoke patronizingly of the Volunteers. He has learned not to despise raw recruits or numbers in the Crimea, where Sir Colin Campbell repaired his nearly fatal error at the Alma in ordering the Guards to retire and re-form. It is wonderful how much that Crimean campaign did to break down and dissipate pride and prejudice, and teach aristocrats the value of their fellow-creatures of every grade.

I must not omit to tell you that Napoleon III. sent over a private commission of officers to report upon the rifle movement in this country, which was much ridiculed at its commencement, in France. The report was to the effect that the efficacy and value of the volunteers to England, in case of a war, were beyond anything those officers could have pictured to themselves, had they not witnessed what they did with their own eyes.

The amendment of Mr. Horsman against the eleventh article of the Treaty of Commerce with France, on Mr. Byng's resolution, was negatived last night by a majority of 282 to 56. I will not pause here to consider the right or wrong of the case politically; but I believe that Lord Palmerston could command a majority in Parliament to cede to France the Channel Islands and impose any restriction on any portion of British produce or manufactures, that should gratify the views of his Imperial friend, Napoleon. The British people and Parliament had better hold their tongues about Savoy; for, depend upon it, they will be found to confine their aspirations to idle breath. They are bound by the Treaty to submit to any European change. "Perish Savoy!" cries Mr. Bright, flinging off the specious mask which gives the Manchester face some semblance of humanity. Better, I say, that Manchester perish than England with her honor. This open abrogation of all that gives life lustre and perfume, all that makes citizenship a privilege and existence endurable, has shaken many who have some little spark of chivalry left, in their favorable estimation of the Bright and Cobden school.

The Prize Fight—Sayers and Heenan—Sporting Affairs—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

London, Friday, March 9, 1860.

The fight is fixed, I understand, for the 16th of April. It is of no use to deny here that public opinion is in favor of Tom Sayers. This is natural enough, since Tom is our champion and the hero of many fights. Now, the Benecia Boy is not the champion of America. Thus, in case of defeat, your countrymen can apply this salve to their wounded feelings, whereas John Bull will have no possible excuse. The only thing which I dread is that Mr. Sayers will neglect his training. I heard of his being both in London and Brighton, long after he ought to have been snug in country quarters, inhaling the pure and bracing breezes of the Downs, like his brave antagonist. In looking back at the history of the Ring, it is astonishing how many good men have, one after another, been licked by new men for want of training. I hear that Tom is constantly haunted by two captains, not "led-captains," but captains who lead him into temptation. This will not do. I hope he is now settled into severe work, for I want to see a fair fight with no excuses. Every one is pleased with the deportment and style of Heenan, who is a true gladiatorial gentleman. He is much liked. So indeed is Tom, concerning whom I am about to narrate to you an anecdote.

Some time since a sporting individual of my acquaintance was standing at the bar of a public house in Camden Town, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. There were several "navvies" present, and among them a gigantic excavator, six feet two inches in height, and made in proportion, weighing about 17 stone. This man, being somewhat of a bully, had contrived to create a much-abused ascendancy over all his fellow navvies. Among other things, he often expressed a desire to meet the champion, Sayers, whom he said he could knock out of time in five minutes. On this occasion it was fated he should have an opportunity of seeing Sayers, and trying his prowess, if his courage did not fail him. As luck would have it, Sayers drove up in a gig with a friend, got down and asked, quite unpretendingly, for a glass of ale. A whisper soon ran round, "That's him, that's Sayers, the champion." Of this Tom took no notice, being accustomed to admiration, and busy for the nonce in conversing with a friend at the bar. The huge navigator approached him, clapped him on the back, saying, "So, thee beest Sayers, the champion—a pretty champion surely,"—surveying him from head to foot, Sayers paying no attention. "D'ye hear me, I'll drink with thee, champion;" to his friends, "I'll drink wi' the champion, I will." So he stretched his hand towards the glass containing Sayers' untasted ale. "'No! no! my friend," said Tom, "not that glass, if you please; I don't like any man to drink out of my glass unless I ask him. Order anything you like and I'll pay for it," [the fellow still stretching out his paw,] "but not that glass, if you please." "I tell thee, I will drink out of thy glass, and no other—champion's glass—he's a foine champion, he be; why, I could lick two such men as you be." "Don't be tiresome, my good fellow," said Sayers, "I shall be glad to give you anything you like to drink; but you see I am engaged with a friend; and don't drink out of my glass without my leave, that is all." These expressions were repeated, with some variations, until at last the navvy seized the glass from before Sayers and drank its contents, with an oath, saying, "There, I zed I would—I've drunk wi' champion." In a moment then Sayers turned round and faced him. "Get yourself together," he shouted, "for I am going to hit you." The navvy took up his attitude, and the two began sparring. Sayers positively crouched like a tiger about to spring. One, two, three feints from Sayers, then the opening and then the blows, left and right, one on the forehead and the other on the jaw-bone of the bully. Down he went, his head striking the floor first, and lay there insensible. He was carried into an adjoining parlor; a doctor sent for; his skull was fractured and his jaw broken! For four months, during which he could not work, Sayers maintained him. It is perhaps not strange that after this event the navigator idolized his master.

Such is the sort of man whom the Benicia Boy has bearded. Sayers says that he will either beat his opponent or be carried dead out of the ring, and, depend upon it, he means it much more than John O'Connell did dying upon the floor of the House of Commons.

Your countryman, Mr. G. F. Train, has been talked of as starting an English newspaper in Paris—I need not say on what principles. This would be spread-eagle-ism with a vengeance. But the French, not American, bird would be nailed to the barn-door of despotism by a Liberticide band. I don't think, however, it is going to be. It is reported that an American—Mr. McHenry, of Liverpool—owns the London *Morning Chronicle*, and I am glad of it, considering the un-English conduct of that newspaper. Do not misunderstand me. Of course, an American is not bound by the same ties to England as an Englishman. If you had a newspaper thoroughly unpatriotic, you would prefer it to be edited by a renegade Scotchman, or an Englishman or Irishman, rather than an American citizen.

I must defer several topics to my next letter, for I am fairly tired with the week's amusements. I think there is no doubt but that the Spaniards intend to have the northern triangle of Morocco, formed by Tetuan, Ceuta and Tangiers. I stated so long since, and my opinion seems borne out by the present aspect of affairs.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

Negotiations Between the French and English Governments for Supplying the Want of Labor.

From the London Times.

It is just forty-five years since the imperative claims of one portion of the human race to the sympathies and protection of the remainder were first formally recognized in the great Treaty of Nations concluded at Vienna. A century earlier, so different had been the opinions prevailing, that England had stipulated in special conventions with Spain for the exclusive privilege of carrying slaves to the Spanish Colonies, and the actual abolition of Slavery in British dominions is still of very recent date indeed. If any one, however, is desirous of observing the respect with which these principles of philanthropy are now regarded he need do no more than peruse the discussion on Coolie Emigration which occurred in the House of Lords on Tuesday. Nothing could well exceed the jealousy and solicitude with which the natural rights of those helpless emigrants have been protected, and so rigorous, indeed, are the exactions advanced on their behalf that it may be a question whether the real interests of humanity are not sometimes jeopardized by its own sincerest advocates.

Although the grandeur of the French Empire does not consist in colonial possessions, yet certain tropical tendencies of considerable importance are nevertheless attached to the crown of Napoleon III., and in these settlements exactly the same wants prevail which have been experienced in our own. The French planters, like the English planters, must have labor. Without labor, all their energies, all their capital, all the bounties of the climate, and all the luxuriance of the soil, are of no avail; and, as no men would willingly see their investments perish, the French colonists have cast about in all directions for the aid they need. Among other measures, they have resorted to the great man-markets of Africa, and have endeavored to establish a current of free emigration from those coasts to their own plantations. Of the outcry which that system occasioned we need not now speak. *The scheme, in fact, was equivalent to a revival of the Slave-trade in some of its worst horrors.* It was not that the French themselves were acting with cruelty or in bad faith, but the demand which they created for emigrants on the coast was in reality only supplied by slave hunting in the interior. Chiefs and tribes made war upon each other as of old for the purpose of sweeping off captives to those "dépôts of industry" where French agents were ready to receive them, so that rapine and murder were again introduced where the peaceful pursuits of trade were beginning to prevail. The British Government, acting on the principles of universal obligation now established, remonstrated with the French Government on the effect of its proceedings, but the reply was a reasonable one. "We are not trading in slaves," said the French; "we are taking every precaution to make the emigration from Africa really free; but we must have labor for our colonies, as none understand better than you. You have an advantage over us. You can get Coolies from India by the thousand, and so supply your planters with what they need. We have no India to deal with, and therefore we go where we can; but if you will let us resort to India for our laborers, we will put an end to the African scheme at once, and there will be no further difficulty about the matter." This proposal appeared of so desirable a character that Lord Derby's *Government commenced negotiations on the subject, which the present Government is on the point of concluding.* By the pending treaty, as Lord Woodhouse explained, *the French are to receive the privilege of establishing emigration agencies at certain Indian ports, and of supplying their colonies with a stream of labor drawn from the Coolie population of our Eastern Empire.* The fundamental condition to which they are bound in return is, that their emigration system shall in all respects be assimilated to our own, and that all the precautions which have been devised for the protection of these emigrants in British Colonies, shall be observed on their behalf in French Colonies also. For the security of these terms it was agreed by the French Government not only that its agents in British ports should be subject to the approval of our authorities, but that even at the French ports of India, British agents should be stationed with duties of supervision. In the French colonies themselves, too, the British Consuls would be charged with similar obligations, and if in any colony to which emigration took place there should be no British Consul an officer of that class would be specially appointed for the purposes in question. Now, as our own system has been devised on principles of extraordinary consideration for the Coolies, and as the guarantees for the due observance of this system by our neighbors seem as effective as it is possible to make them, it is hard to understand how objections could be raised. Such, however, was the case, and it is to this remarkable circumstance that we are now directing public attention. Not only was the proposed treaty pretty severely criticised, but Lord Ellenborough went the length of condemning it altogether, as calculated to induce what, in his opinion, would be a worse state of things than that actually prevailing.

Lord Harris, who introduced the subject, after inquiry as to the securities forthcoming for the due observance of the terms of the Convention, asked whether, in case of default, the emigration could be terminated, and whether the actual condition of emigrants already employed in French colonies had been ascertained; and Lord Carnarvon complained that in certain particulars the arrangements existing with regard to Coolie emigration appeared to have been modified to the disadvantage of the emigrants. This objection was founded on fact, but the argument offered a singular example of the solicitude to which we have alluded. In the British colonies, the contract made by the emigrant with the planter is for three years only, whereas the French stipulate for a term of five. By the British system, again, an emigrant-ship can only carry one Coolie for every two tons, whereas the French stipulate that every ton of the vessel's burden shall entitle it to carry an emigrant. The proposed modification, therefore, in these respects would doubtless be to the advantage of the planter rather than the Coolie, but what is the amount of damage inflicted on the latter? Be it observed, that *the whole scheme involves his benefit no less than that of the colonists who desire his services.* He is not lured away from a happy or desirable home to toil in involuntary servitude. He is taken from a country where over-population breeds ever-present want and periodical famine. He is relieved from a life which must be one of labor, and probably one of privation into the bargain, and he is carried to a land where his value as a member of society is instantaneously enhanced, and where his wages are so far in excess of his wants that he can realize a little independence even in his short period of service. Be it observed too, that *at the expiration of his term his master is bound to provide him with a free passage back to his native country,* whither he can return, not only with money saved, but, as Lord Grey observed, with ideas enlarged and intelligence improved. Is it too much to ask that for all these advantages he should give five years' service? or is it strange that the French should demur to providing Coolies with about twice as much accommodation as they provide for their own soldiers? The Duke of Newcastle, indeed, stated that our own Emigration Commissioners had been reconsidering their exactions in this particular, so that the French have authority for their hesitation. That there was reason in Lord Ellenborough's misgivings we fully admit. He argued that, though the French Government might behave with all loyalty and good faith in this matter, the *actual condition of a Coolie in a French settlement must depend upon more immediate and local authority.* This is quite true. It is true, also, that the state of opinion in a French settlement, or, for that matter, in France itself, can hardly be regarded as providing that protection for an emigrant which British sympathies insure. The French have no organized societies with officers and funds disposable for the protection of aboriginal races in all parts of the globe, nor any grand inquisitor like M. Chamerovzow, charged with the detection of Slavery in all its shapes and under every guise. A Coolie, therefore, may possibly fare somewhat more hardly in Martinique than he would in the Mauritius, but that does not touch the great argument that he would certainly fare infinitely better there than he would in his own country. The transfer of men and women from a land where population is in excess to a land where it is deficient is a proceeding so comprehensively beneficial that to impede it would be to injure one of the greatest interests of humanity. That precautions should be adopted to insure the Coolies as good terms as can be obtained is certainly proper, nor can we quarrel with the sentiments on which Lord Ellenborough's objections were based. We only say this—that, considering the actual position of the Coolie in India, and his prospective position as a well-paid laborer in a French colony, it would, in reality, be false philanthropy to oppose any barrier to his emigration.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Bates' Letter in Washington—Senator Wigfall's Speech—The Mexican Imbroglio—The Navy Register for 1860—Telegraph to the Pacific—The Morse Patent.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1860.

The *National Intelligencer* has declared itself fully satisfied with the letter of Mr. Bates, of Missouri. This may be taken as a clear indication that the conservatives will generally support the nomination of that gentleman at Chicago. The *Intelligencer* is considered the representative of the intensely conservative portion of those opposed to the Administration. Messrs. Seward and Cameron have expressed themselves not at all disturbed by this high bid for the nomination, as they rely fully upon the German strength of the West, and the radicals of the East to defeat the nomination of Bates. They concede that this letter will add largely to his strength, because it removes many of the objections heretofore urged against him by these very classes which they rely upon themselves. Mr. Seward is understood to indorse his Republicanism fully. Mr. Bates takes exactly the same ground as Mr. Seward upon the principal points in controversy. He believes Slavery to be a great social and moral evil, that the Constitution does not carry it into the Territories, and that Congress has the exclusive power to exclude it. He is opposed to all distinctions of birth, religious or social relations in the exercise of the right of suffrage. He advocates the building of a Pacific Railroad, the Homestead bill and the immediate admission of Kansas as a free and sovereign State. Mr. Seward is said to have enumerated all these things recently, in a conversation with some friends, and remarked, "What do I more than these? Let the most available man be taken if he will only carry into strict and prompt execution these great living principles of our party." The opponents of Bates here urge, however, that from his education and associations he will be unable to do this latter, and that this letter comes too late, appearing just as it does on the eve of the Chicago Convention. The letter has produced a great sensation in political circles.

There was much curiosity last week to see if Senator Wigfall would publish in the *Globe*, and place upon the official record of Congress, his speech of Thursday last just as it was delivered. It was in exceeding bad taste, delivered in an uncouth, displeasing manner, full of gross personal allusions, degrading epithets and threats. It had neither wit nor argument to recommend it, but the Senate listened patiently, hoping that he would at least set it right in the official record. But it appeared just as he delivered it. He even went to the *Globe* office and gave orders for it to be published "word for word" as delivered. During the delivery of it the Senator had placed upon his desk a glass of liquor, which, however, I did not see him drink. From this fact, and his peculiar manners and language, nearly every spectator very naturally supposed that the honorable Senator had been "indiscreet to excessive foolishness." Very few of his Southern friends indorse it.

The President and Cabinet have been in session, I believe, every day since the receipt of the news of hostilities in the Gulf. It is stated the Cabinet is unanimous in support of the action of our officers, and if the next news shall indicate the necessity, Congress will immediately be called upon to act in the matter. It is interesting to discover as nearly as possible what course, in this case, parties will be likely to pursue. When the news first reached here, there was no little excitement, and immediate war with Mexico was predicted on all hands. Parties of different political stripes vied with each other, in urging such a calamity—for in its least aspect it can be no less. The leaders, however, of the Republicans here, took a very different view of the affair. They see in it the hand of Democracy and the Administration; another move like that of Mr. Polk's Administration,—a ruse to draw the attention of the people from home issues, to other matters which they deem unnecessary and not vital. They charge directly the Administration with having issued recent orders for the action which our naval officers have taken. Judging from these views and expressions, should the next news involve the necessity for Congressional intervention, the Republicans will take adverse ground to the Administration and hostile intervention in the local Mexican embroglio. Should they succeed in preventing Congressional action, the President, it is understood, will proceed upon his own responsibility. But the Republicans may change their policy and attempt to steal what little thunder the Administration can make out of it, if hostilities with Mexico can be termed thunder. Further news is anxiously awaited by all parties.

The House is expected to consider this week the proposed bill for a telegraph to the Pacific Coast. The friends of the measure urge the following advantages as arising from the establishment of such a line of telegraphic communication. That the War Department could be notified of the price of flour in Utah, by which a saving of $22 per barrel can be made in the army supplies; that the mules were *not* dying by thousands, thus preventing the orders for sale of these animals like the great swindling speculation of last season, by which the Government lost $300,000, and by which the army was left without the means of transportation; that it would relieve the Overland Mail and steamers of an immense amount of mail matter, making a saving of $160,000 per annum; that it would greatly facilitate instructions to our naval and land forces on the Pacific Coast, control and report their movements without delay or excessive cost; that it would be a great advantage to scientific researches by giving them the free use of the wires; that it would be of incalculable advantage to commercial enterprise and financial operations, and tend nearly as much to the development of that country as the Pacific Railroad. These are the arguments presented to the House and Committee. They ask, in return for the free use of the wires by the Government, $50,000 per annum for ten years, and an exclusive charter. The objections urged against it, are that it creates an unjust monopoly, and gives unlimited scope for swindling speculations by those who control the line, and puts an absolute stop to all private enterprise in the same direction.

The Morse patent machine, for telegraph operation, will soon come up for an extension of five or seven years. It will meet with strong opposition from several parties. The principal of patent-extension is adverse to the policy of the Government in that department.

The Navy Register for 1860 shows that beside the senior flag-officer there are 79 captains on the active list, and only 21 on sea service; 17 are on shore duty and 42 on leave, or waiting orders, so that more than half are doing nothing, and receiving therefor $2,500 each a year. The active list of commanders shows 114, and the reserved list 16. Of the whole number of commanders only 21 are on sea duty. The feeling of Congress is of a decided character, as it is understood that this deplorable redundancy must be corrected before any increase of pay can be voted to the officers of these two grades, captains and commanders. Few of the captains are under 60 years of age, and it would no doubt be grateful to the feelings of these veteran officers if Congress were to authorize their honorable retirement on half-pay. Such an act would be one of economy to the treasury, besides giving to the lieutenants, who are emphatically the working men of the service, that promotion which they desire and richly deserve. Without some such plan the grade of active and efficient officers must be crushed in their laudable hopes. If Congress exhibits an apparent shrinking from navy pay-bills, whenever they are reported to that body, it is not from any lack of liberality on its part, but from a natural dislike to increase pay when the larger amounts would be given to these officers of the two upper grades in the service, for whom there is unfortunately so little employment. These facts are all shown by the Navy Register for the present year, published by authority.

I find that a majority of Republicans are opposed to an adjournment over, for either the Charleston or Chicago Convention. Unless enough parties can be found who, from a personal desire for a vacation, will vote for an adjournment, the motion will be defeated. It will, however, probably be carried by a very close vote. As the House has voted to have the present seat arrangements of the Hall remodeled and the old one substituted, this will take at least a week or ten days. Much of the work is being done in advance, so as to complete the job in as little time as possible.

The report of the Art Commissioners will be adopted this week, and Messrs. Brown, Kensett and Ward authorized to proceed at once to the work of decoration of public buildings and grounds. P.

THE NEW TARIFF.

The Tariffs of 1846-57 and Mr. Morrill's New Tariff Bill of 1860.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 2, 1860.

A close examination of the bill offered in the Committee of Ways and Means, as reported to the House by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, exhibits not so much increase in the amount of duties levied on imports as a change in the manner of appraising them. Two-thirds of all articles levied upon come under the head of specifics in this bill, whereas, in the laws of 1846 and 1857 they were taxed upon the *ad valorem* basis. The bill has many excellent features and some bad ones, which we shall allude to after enumerating briefly its characteristic points.

Sec. 5. Relates to sugars, syrups, confectionery, &c., specifics averaging about one cent and a half per pound, and four cents per gallon. Taking all the grades upon this basis, the amount of duties is but slightly increased. The law of 1846 was 30 per cent., that of 1857 24 per cent. *ad valorem* on these articles. This provision is regarded as not so unfavorable to manufacturers and importers as to consumers.

Sec. 6. Relates to liquors. There is not much increase upon this class, but upon wines enumerated in the second class, and upon first proof liquors there is a heavy per cent. added. This will fall most heavily upon importers, who in order to make up for it must follow the illustrious example of the Massachusetts State Liquor agent, and make *specific* additions to the quantity before retailing it. Dealers here are unanimously of opinion that the higher the duty upon this class of imports the more liquors will be adulterated, because consumers will not consent to pay more than they now do for these articles. They can hardly be classed as necessaries, because, however adverse it may be to the appetite, they can be to a great extent dispensed with. Here there is a great fault with Mr. Morrill's bill. While he is endeavoring to decrease direct taxation, and discharge the national debt by increased duties upon certain articles, he adopts the most speedy method of increasing adulterated and obnoxious articles of consumption. This comment will apply to some extent to other articles under the head of "miscellaneous." Cigars and tobacco are of the same class, and certain articles of preserves and fruits are treated in the same manner.

Sec. 7 is devoted to the peculiar interests of Pennsylvania, iron and coal. It is the most elaborate portion of the bill, and although Mr. Morrill bears the palm of its authorship, its conception required the continuous sitting for days of several leading gentlemen of Pennsylvania, in and out of Congress. Of course it suits *them*. Would it be fair to say that this portion of the bill is drawn as a special appeal to the people of that State in behalf of the nominee of the Chicago Convention? It is certainly true. This class comes under the rule of specifics, excepting steel and some kinds of iron but little in demand. The increase—average—over the duties of 1846 and 1857 is very great, quite as large as the Pennsylvania gentlemen chose to make it. Under the laws of 1846 these articles were 30 and 20 per cent.; that of 1857, 24 and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. Mr. Morrill's specific bill will bring it up to 30 per cent. again.

Sec. 8 relates to minerals of finer nature, generally considered here advantageous to the development of our native deposits.

Sec. 9 contains the same class, with no material change in the average duty. The basis of 1846 and 1857 *ad valorem*, is changed for the most part to specifics.

Sec. 10 continues the same, and includes agricultural products, which seems to be generally acceptable to the representatives from all sections. The change of basis is also made upon this class.

Sec. 11 enumerates various foreign fruits, seeds and nuts, upon which there is no general interest manifest, except at the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office, which has engrossed this section according to its own peculiar views, which are often so erratic that it will be impossible to tell the effect of this measure upon this class of articles.

Sec. 12 takes up the great wool question, and calls back vividly to our mind recollections of the tariff of 1857, its travails, pains and tribulations; of Lawrence, Stone & Co., and their $90,000 bribery fund; of Thurlow Weed, Farmer Abel, the Albany, Massachusetts and Ohio loboy, and the Forty Congressional Thieves. Shall we have these things brought home again practically, with the advent of this new tariff bill? The prospect of such a state of things is very promising just now.

Sections 12, 13, 14, 15 provide for duties, mostly specific, upon wool, flax, cotton and all such coarser materials, raw and manufactured. Upon some of these the increase is so great as to raise the duties to the average ratio of the *ad valorum* rule of 1846, which was so effectually reduced by the lobby in 1857. This is certainly unkind of the Pennsylvanians, when they have obtained in this bill all they want for their own peculiar interests, to attempt a reduction of their taxes by levying black-mail upon their New-England, Western and Southern brethern. Several Massachusetts, Ohio and New-York people have been on here, but Mr. Morrill and the Pennsylvania men were inexorible. They would not favor wool, flax nor cotton more than they had already done—by increasing the tariff 50 per cent—and advised them to go home so as not to kill the bill by their presence.

Sec. 16 relates to the finer and more costly materials and fabrics, all, for some reason not yet explained, admitted to the old rule of *ad valorem*. These articles were levied *ad valorem*, under the law of 1846, at 30, 25, 20 and 15 per cent.; under the law of 1857 at 24, 19, 15 and 12 per cent; under the new bill at 30, 25, 20 and 10 per cent. Raw material is thus decreased two per cent. Have any silk manufacturers been here recently looking after this section of the bill? Possibly, else why this departure from the general rule of increase? We hope not, however.

Sec. 17 provides for earthenwares. The coarser articles come under the rule of specifics, and the finer under *ad valorem*. There is no material change here, except that certain articles, most common, are taken from the old free list, and lightly taxed.

Sec. 18 includes only books and paper. Specific duties 10 and 8 cents per pound, which were for the most part free under the laws of 1846 and 1857, 8 per cent. *ad valorem* being the highest duty on printed matter, under these laws.

Secs. 19, 20, 21, include a long list of miscellaneous articles, not classified, all under the rule of *ad valorem*, and for the most part increased from the rates of 1857; some of them even in advance of the rates of 1846.

Sec. 22 defines the free list. This list is somewhat increased from the laws of 1846 and 1857, but the change has been made by exempting articles very little in use and unnecessarries, and placing duties upon those articles heretofore free but most called for. There was an effort on the part of some native artists to have duty placed upon foreign productions, but the general good sense of artists here has prevailed the other way, and such productions are exempt.

Sec. 23 provides that all articles not provided for in this act shall be assessed by the *ad valorem* standard. The peculiarity of this bill is, that *ad valorem* is made the exception, while under the laws of 1846 and 1857, specifics were the exception, and *ad valorem* the standard rule.

Secs. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 prescribe certain rules for the assessment and collection of duties which are materially changed from the old laws, and if possible more stringent. These changes seem to be popular.

Sec. 30 is an innovation, relating to drawbacks on hemp manufactured into cordage in the United States, which has been published heretofore. This is a new feature in tariff regulations.

Sec. 31 provides for the repeal of all existing laws not in consonance with this bill.

I have thus compared the provisions of this bill with the old laws, and sketched its peculiar features, not so much on account of its probable passage as to exhibit the radical changes which are taking place in the minds of the commercial people and politicians. It can hardly be supposed that the bill will pass the Senate, although after some radical changes it may pass the House.

There is one feature of this whole move for a new tariff which should be particularly noticed. A great evil has grown up in our system of legislation—the practice of putting through doubtful or obnoxious measures, by tacking them to matters of political or absolute necessity. The first provision in this bill is for the issue of Treasury notes to the amount of $21,000,000. The loan cannot pass without the tariff, because certain gentlemen declare the latter must go with it, and they fear to let the tariff stand upon its own merits. We have a national debt which must be paid, and Pennsylvania politicians take advantage of this fact to enrich themselves and make political capital for the party they represent. This is the worst feature of the bill. The practice of "Omnibus" legislation has grown to be an enormous evil. It should be suppressed here at the very fountain head.

Politics in Maryland.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 23—4 P. M.

The State Democratic Convention was again in session here to-day, and having closed its business, adjourned, *sine die*, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. There was considerable feeling manifested during the session between the friends of Douglas and those of the Administration. Persistent efforts were made, however, to preserve apparent harmony. The Convention, though preponderating in straight-out Democracy, was so managed by the Douglas party as to prevent any action adverse to their general wishes. No resolutions were allowed to be passed tending towards their discredit. Douglas had about thirty-four out of the ninety-six delegates in attendance. Many of those not actually in his favor were passive. The most active workers and best wire pullers were unquestionably of the Douglas school.

The delegates named are generally understood to be unpledged. Douglas, however, is not the first choice of either of them, but they give in, if necessary, and unite in his nomination. It is certain that four Congressional delegates favorable to the "Little Giant" have already been chosen, and one more from the First District may be. The State, therefore, will stand about equally divided at Charleston, with the most active, energetic workers on the side of Douglas.

The difficulty in regard to our State Comptrollership has not yet been adjusted. Mr. Purnell, the present incumbent, protests his right, regardless of legislative action, to the office, whilst J. L. Jarrett, Esq., the new claimant, is preparing to take possession by law if he can. There are doubts, however, regarding the constitutionality of his pretensions. The Treasury, in the mean time, is likely to be placed in difficulty, as it is under control of the Comptroller.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Pacific Railroad—The Central and Texan or Extreme Southern Route—Letters between Hon. R. E. Fenton, of New-York, and Col. Lander of the South Pass Wagon Road.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, March 25, 1860.

The Special Committee of the House upon the subject of the Pacific Railroad scheme meets to-morrow (Monday) morning. The Committee is understood to be divided between the extreme Northern Central route, Col. Curtis' scheme, and the plan advocated in the following correspondence, which will be submitted to the Committee to-morrow morning, which the Hon. Reuben Fenton of your own State has kindly given me leave to copy for the columns of the Times. The argument and facts set forth are interesting to the public generally, and the commercial community in particular. Col. Curtis is an engineer and military officer, educated at West Point. He is Chairman of this Committee. He wishes the road to extend through Iowa, the State which he in part represents.

LETTER FROM HON R. E. FENTON.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, March 22, 1860.

Frederick W. Lander, Esq.,—*Dear Sir*: As one of the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad, I have read with much interest your pamphlet of this month.

The views therein expressed are strikingly forcible and original; they are, however, confined principally to the support of the route embraced in the bill which accompanies the pamphlet.

You have had much personal observation of the routes in contemplation, and as a citizen of Oregon and California, doubtless feel a deep interest in the adoption of the most favorable and desirable route, which shall connect the Atlantic and the Pacific States by a Railroad; and I have been informed that you often express your views very fully in favor of the Texan or Southern Railroad, in *addition* to the line advocated in your pamphlet. Believing, as I do, the subject of inquiry tending to definite action in this case to be of great national importance; and wishing to hear all that may tend to develop the claims of either, I am induced to ask you to favor me with your views touching the relative importance of routes, as propositions now pressing the consideration of Congress.

By addressing me a letter, embracing these objects of inquiry, you will much oblige

Your obedient servant.
(Signed,) R. E. FENTON.

CAPT. LANDER'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 23, 1860.

To Hon. R. E. Fenton, of the Pacific Railroad Committee, House of Representatives, United States:

Dear Sir: Your letter was received last night. I am much obliged to you for writing it. I will proceed to note the points expressed.

It cannot be supposed that, in framing a bill for a central railroad route and explaining it, I should wander away from the subject presented into a disquisition upon the merits of a Texas railroad. This is the reason that my pamphlet (too long by half) is confined to an advocacy of the route I surveyed. I shall now restrict myself to a discussion of the Northern frontier, the central or California Northern route which my pamphlet advocates, and the extreme Southern route. The line of the thirty-fifth parallel, sometimes termed the central, need not be brought into the present discussion. Too far south to be regarded as coming within the limit of the term central, if adopted as the single line to the Pacific, it completely ignores the claim of Oregon and Washington to a branch road. Neither as the single line is it the one chosen by the people of the Pacific Coast assembled in convention. It may seem hard to explain the remark you have heard attributed to me, that I believed the Texan or extreme southern railroad should receive more aid than the central or Platte Valley route, but I think not.

The only difficulty is that the subject may lead one into a statement of some length. First, then, *on what grounds can the Pacific Railroad be advocated at all?*

I have but one view upon the subject, and that is guided by the simplest, the strictest possible construction of the Constitution of the country—a construction by which we can alone remain a prosperous, a united and a happy people.

The strict constructionist must maintain that the railroad cannot be extended under the Constitution as a Government work, either for the establishment of overland commerce, or for the furtherance of any other grand national interests whatever, save and except those of national defence and postal communication. Some of the leading minds of the country have even deemed this constitutional authority forced beyond strict interpretation as applied to a Pacific Railroad. But the case is a plain one. Except along the northern border where the Missouri River affords steamboat transportation nearly to the base of the Rocky Mountains, our whole interior domain is without navigable waters. It is a truth of military experience that the ordinary modes of land conveyance are not adapted to transporting troops with their supplies even over a portion of the distance across this undeveloped territory. This was demonstrated during the Mormon war, the cost of which and the privations and hardships of the officers and men engaged are a matter of history. While our own statesmen were deliberating as to whether the railway could be deemed a means of military defence and aggression, a less progressive nation solved the question. The French army moved upon the Austrians, and by the use of the iron rail and locomotive engine, in a few short weeks closed the greatest campaign of modern times. But how especially this result applies to our own country, which does not rely upon standing armies for defence, but upon the spirit and patriotism of her private citizens. These suddenly organized volunteer forces, called out only under pressing emergencies, must be rapidly transported to the point of attack; and how could they be transported to the Pacific coast? There can be no more forcible illustration of the need of an overland railroad than a remark of Hon. Jefferson Davis, a distinguished military officer and graduate of West Point, while Secretary of War. He declared, in an official report, "That in case of hostility with any great European power, and under present circumstances, the Pacific coast could not be defended against aggression." With this high official declaration to support it, who will deny that a constitutional right of the sovereign States of California and Oregon is not disregarded until the railroad is built? Under the very limited powers of our Government this is the only real, clear and decisive argument for its extension. But this constitutional obligation once concealed, it would be false legislation to neglect the furtherance of any great, national interest in locating the road.

It has been held that contractors should be allowed to run this road where they choose, the argument being that they would certainly locate it over the cheapest route for construction. There is one thing very evident: they would undoubtedly locate it where they could make the most money out of it, and if Government gave the land along the line to contractors, the road would probably take a diagonal course over the richest territory of the border. But why should Congress yield the important right of the location of this road to contractors? We might as well maintain that, in erecting a fort to protect the harbor of San Francisco, contractors should locate its position, very naturally placing it at the side of the nearest stone quarry. The representatives of the people should locate this road, weighing in a statesmanlike manner its importance, its necessity, and the claims of civilization, which must attend upon and be developed by its progression. But where shall it run? Certainly not along the extreme northern border at the side of the great navigable river which already furnishes abundant transportation—not along the northern border to be drained of its traffic into Canadian roads before it turns south towards the Central States of the Union—especially not along the northern border when it is known that, from the southern point of Lake Michigan, it is no further to Puget Sound and Oregon by another route, which, forking at the South Pass, can also become a distinct and direct line to California; most decidedly not along the northern border if there is a constitutional limit to the powers of the General Government in the establishment of means of military defence.

But where then shall this road run? Why, plainly enough, *through the Mormon villages, or along the Mexican frontier.* The Mormons sought the wild interior of the American Continent to avoid contact with a public opinion which, at the ballot-box and by Municipal law, would prevent their peculiar practices. Entitled to the privileges of self-government, it is asserted they have claimed much more, and have arrayed themselves in hostile attitude against the main body of the nation. It is urged that small parties of American citizens, overland travelers, have been murdered by this singular sect, and that they have stimulated the Indians to the most barbarous acts of hostility. It is maintained that under the favoritism of Mormon juries, trial at law has lost its force, and that life and property are unprotected. If these observations are true, then, to prevent this isolation and to extend the authorities of the Constitution over that portion of the public domain occupied by the Mormons, is an act of statesmanship. The aspect of the Mormon question, now attracting, not only the attention of the American people, but the notice of the civilized world, cannot be disregarded in the location of a railroad to the Pacific. This fixes the problem of location for the Northern route. But there is another point of view from which this question is to be considered. There are few subjects more important to the nation than the future of the Mexican Republic.

The extension of a railroad along or adjacent to the Southern border relieves this question of all difficulty. The settlements which would grow up upon the route, and the means of transporting and concentrating volunteer troops thus supplied would settle it forever. No European Power could even embarrass the action of the nation in reference to Mexico were such a railroad extended.

The argument that this is an isolated road, not a central, not the *great* national highway, fails here. The argument that this road has been aided by the State of Texas and has not progressed, also falls. If across the undulating country of Texas this road is difficult of construction,—if labor is high, if contractors cannot fulfill their engagements, if fuel is scarce, if timber cannot readily be furnished to the road, if there is no local traffic to sustain it when built, so much the more reason for direct and efficient aid to it by the Government of the United States. If it needs twice the amount to sustain it that the central route does, let it have it. The central line of Platte Valley strikes the Pike's Peak Gold Mines, the Salt Lake Settlements, the Washoe Silver Diggings. It is on the great forked route of overland emigration to Oregon, California and Washington. It unites the traffic of numerous sections, and will soon become a self-sustaining road. It has been adopted by the great States of the Pacific, assembled in Convention, as their particular and united choice. It connects with the hundreds of railways traversing the central provision-producing states of the Union, and stretching away to the large cities of the east; thus labor can be readily secured to it and cheaply sustained. Even a thousand miles from the border, in the far interior of the American Continent, the Mormons, among the best laborers of the world, are prepared to work upon it at one dollar per day. Beef and flour are cheap in the Salt Lake settlements. The country is a flat, gravel plain. By the waters of the great river Platte, timber and fuel may be furnished along the road at very low cost, preventing the expense of having them brought upon the rail or hauled with teams, as in the case of the Texan road.

With all these advantages, private parties are prepared to attempt the construction of this line with slight aid from Government.

It has been the misfortune of our Southern friends that they have too often endeavored to force their line on the North as the only practicable railroad scheme. They have reiterated arguments as to the obstacle of snow, and have absolutely advocated the building of seven hundred miles extra length of railway in an uncivilized country to avoid it. Now, it is well known by practical engineers that the cost of building, of furnishing the iron, of supporting and keeping in repair seven hundred miles of railroad in the wild interior would cover the entire snow section of the central route in the Rocky Mountains with a timber and perhaps with an iron structure.

Northern men have held that it is a mere act of justice for Congress to aid a line to the same meridian of longitude on the central route, and to an equal amount with that the State of Texas has bestowed upon the Southern; the central line extending across United States territory and not a sovereign State. My bill has provided for placing the central route something on a par with the Southern, as aided by Texas. It enables a step to be taken in construction while Congress is deliberating on the subject of a Pacific Railroad, for the whole work built under the direction of a Military Commission reverts to Government at cost whenever called for. But something more is required for both these roads; they should be efficiently aided, and, if Southern members will vote Government support for the central route, it cannot be doubted that their own will be aided in like manner. Their line is a necessity, and, on account of the difficulty of its construction and the cost of sustaining it when built, should be munificently endowed by Government without reference to the bonus already given by the State of Texas. As an engineer, I believe it requires twice the aid of the central route, and if it requires it, what reason is there why it should not receive it?

Where I have applied the term Northern or Central route in this letter, I mean in both instances the central or northern central route of Platte Valley to California, with its branch to Oregon and Washington, as described in the bill and pamphlet to which you refer, and on the map drawn under my direction, and now before your Committee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRED. W. LANDER.

POLITICS IN KANSAS.

Gov. Robinson and his Assailants—Speeches in Reply to Gen. Lane—Public Meetings—Political Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Saturday, March 17, 1860.

Already have the more prominent journals of the country commented more or less upon the testimony of Gov. Chas. Robinson before the Senate Investigating Committee, and the next thing looked for will be the expression from Kansas in reference to the same, and the details of his own reception. Some two weeks ago a public meeting was called here by Lane and Phillips, to reply to several objectionable points in the Governor's testimony, and I have already sent you an account of that meeting. From that time Lane has been traveling in our little towns near by, repeating his charges before small audiences, and doing his utmost to annihilate Robinson.

One of the first charges he brings in every speech is, that Robinson has taken an unworthy course in obtaining his quota of Territorial Bonds from the Treasurer for his warrants received from the Claim Commissioners last Summer.

It is notorious everywhere that Lane feasts on excitement, of whatever shade. When the Territory is quiet, he is kept at home, but he mounts every wave that ruffles the common main, and rides like the tempest from county to county, striking daggers at his sworn enemies, and promising all others the chief kingdoms of the earth. Impartial lookers-on always deplore these exhibitions, and therefore must necessarily regard the appearance of Gov. Robinson's testimony at this time as unfortunate, since it furnishes the precise instigation that Lane was famishing for. Many who think the testimony in the abstract to be improper and uncalled for, are still more dissatisfied with the course Lane is taking in the premises. He is anxious to go as a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and avails himself of this hobby to play his theatrical antics before the people.

In what I have said heretofore of the affair, I have not been willing to exonerate Gov. Robinson from censure, since it seemed to throw a shadow of suspicion, at least, upon the whole corps of letter-writers, including your humble correspondent. I will do him the justice to say, however, that he now acquits all except those whose names are given in his testimony. He also says he has no desire to make war with Mr. Phillips, and since the latter has denied the truth of Redpath's statement to Robinson concerning him, the Governor accepts such denial as satisfactory.

Last week, Lane held a meeting at Baldwin City, a small village in the southeast corner of this county, that produced no little sensation with both frends and foes. That settlement is made up principally of Lane's especial friends. It is one of his strong-holds where he always takes his pilgrimage whenever his spirits need a temporal strengthening. The Baker University, a Methodist school, is also established there. A few days following Lane's meeting, Robinson received the following greeting:

BALDWIN CITY, Kansas, Thursday, March 8, 1830.

Chas. Robinson, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: At a meeting held in this place on Monday evening the 5th inst., certain charges were made against you by J. H. Lane, which seem to demand your attention. We therefore, respectfully state a few of the charges, and invite you to visit our place on Monday evening of next week and reply thereto;

1. Gen. Lane charges you with *swindling* in procuring bonds on the awards of the Claim Commissioners, to the amount of $26.000

2. That the parties interested in said bonds *forced* Gov. Medary to sign the same, and that the seal of the Territory was stolen from the office of the Secretary of the Territory, and attached to said bonds.

3. He charges you with perjury in the statements you made before the Senate Committee on the Harper's Ferry investigation.

Necessary arrangements will be made for the meeting.

Yours, &c., H. J. CANNIFF,
and a dozen others.

In compliance with the above invitation, the Governor met with them last Monday evening, provided with an abundant array of testimony, vouchers, &c., pertinent to his own defence. As I had never been favored with an opportunity of hearing his explanations of his testimony at Washington, and feeling disposed not to judge him too severely unheard, I traveled about fifteen miles to attend the meeting. The University Hall was soon crowded to overflowing, and before the speaking commenced it was whispered around that Lane was in the crowd.

Robinson took the stand about 8 o'clock, amid deafening cheers, and in his calm, dispassionate style commenced his speech by referring to the character of his audience, who were notoriously his enemies to that extent that he had no assurance that a word he might say would be believed. He then took up the charges in their order, first dissecting the Bond "swindle." He said the several laws under which the whole proceedings had been conducted, showing that each successive step had been clearly authorized under the laws, from the testimony taken before the Commissioners to the granting of certificates of awards by said Commissioners, the exchange of these certificates for Territorial warrants by the Auditor, and the final exchange of the warrants for Territorial bonds by the Treasurer. He challenged any one to show where the "swindling" commenced in the business, and said that personally he had used no advantages to obtain the bonds, but had simply exercised the rights secured by the law—such as every other person in Kansas would have done under the same circumstances. He denied that the Territory was bound any stronger to pay the bonds than it was the warrants. He would as soon hold one as the other, only that the bonds draw ten per cent. interest, while the warrants draw but six. The Territory had fully indorsed them both, but the expectation of all parties was that the whole of those losses would be indemnified by Congress. Nobody would be hurt then, and those who were making so much bluster about the imaginary mortgages on every man's farm in Kansas would be ashamed of themselves.

He ridiculed the idea that Gov. Medary was a man to be "forced" into a great fraud upon the people, and in reply to the charge that the seal of the Territory had been stolen from the office of the Secretary, he produced the following:

LAWRENCE, Thursday, March 12, 1860.

Chas. Robinson, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: In reply to your note respecting charges, as alleged by Mr. James H. Lane, that the seal of the Territory was stolen from my office by Gov. Medary, I state now to you, as I have heretofore to the members of the Legislative Assembly, that there is no statute law in the Territory governing the Territorial seal. But that the seal was designed and brought to the Territory by Gov. Reeder and has remained in the Executive office since the Territorial organization, being used by either the Governor or Secretary, as the law made its use necessary as the acknowledged Territorial seal. I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
HUGH S. WALSH.

He then proceeded to remark upon the charge that he had perjured himself before the Senate Investigating Committee, and for at least another hour he held the closest attention of his very crowded audience. He quoted extracts from several Kansas journals, in which he had also been charged with retailing testimony that was "inherently and essentially false." He also produced the following card, that has been extensively published, from Gen. Lane:

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1860.

To the Editors of the Daily State Register:

The *Herald* of your city of to-day comes teeming with assaults upon the old Free State Party of Kansas, predicated upon the testimony of Chas. Robinson, recently given before the Senate Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee. As a member of that glorious old party, I do solemnly declare, that the charges contained in said Robinson's testimony, before said Committee, are false in whole and in part, whether stated upon his own, or the authority of others. I do charge that the said Robinson well knew their falsity, when he took upon himself the obligation of an oath. I do further charge, that in the time and place selected for making that assault, the said Robinson was guilty of cowardly assassination of that cause and party to which he is indebted for his present position—no opportunity being given to the accused for cross-examination, explanation, or defence. For myself, (and responsible therefor,) I do arraign Charles Robinson before the country, and do denounce him as the corrupt defamer and cowardly assassin of his old friends. J. H. LANE.

The published reports of his testimony he then introduced, and he proceeded to defend his first position—that John Brown did not go to Kansas to settle a statement in Mr. Redpath's book entitled the *Roving Editor*. In his dedication he says he dedicates it to John Brown, among other reasons because he, Brown, went to Kansas, "not to settle nor to speculate, but to get a shot at the South—and so did I," says Mr. Redpath.

Gov. R. then said that in Mr. Redpath's *Life of John Brown* the author says, on page 82, "John Brown did *not* go to Kansas to settle there. Already, elsewhere, I have made this statement." Further evidence from the same book was read from pages 193 and 194, showing Brown's military designs since 1855. He thought it was an insult to the ashes of John Brown to state that his mission to Kansas was a peaceful one, when his wife says of him that he had waited twenty years to accomplish his purposes. What could be more truthful, then, than this portion of his testimony?

In confirmation of what Mr. Redpath told him of any revolutionary plans in Kansas, he would refer to Hon. H. J. Adams, to whom he had made similar statements, and he also introduced a letter from Hon. J. P. Root, of Wyandot, stating that Mr. Redpath had made statements to him similar to those published in his own testimony. By further reference to the *Roving Editor*, page 300, the real purpose of Mr. Redpath was seen, where he says, "I believed that *civil war* between the North and the South would ultimate in insurrection, and that the Kansas troubles would probably create a military conflict of the sections. Hence I left the South and went to Kansas, and endeavored personally and by my pen to precipitate a revolution. That we failed—for I was not alone in this desire—was owing to the influence of prominent Republican statesmen, whose unfortunate conservative character of council, which it was impossible openly to resist, effectually baffled all our hopes—hopes which Democratic action was auspiciously promoting.

He also referred to the preface to the *Life of John Brown*, where Redpath says: "I loved and reverenced the noble old man, and had perfect confidence in his plan of emancipation." Also, on page 8, he says: "I think that John Brown did right in invading Virginia and attempting to liberate slaves." The publishers of the same work congratulate themselves that the author was so well qualified for his task, "whose previous life has been so identified in *feeling* and *character* with the career of the sainted hero."

Gov. R. then said that the question was asked him while testifying: "Were others from Kansas privy to and parties in revolutionary schemes?" He stated that Mr. Redpath, in his *Roving Editor*, says there were. Cook's confession was next referred to, as having been indorsed by Redpath; and Cook had said their party consisted (at Tabor) of Capt. John Brown, Owen Brown, A. D. Stevens, Chas. Moffitt, C. P. Tidd, Richard Realf, Richard Robertson, L. F. Parsons, Wm. Leeman and himself. This was in 1857, and it was there at Tabor that they were informed their operations were to be in Virginia. Hinton would have been there also if he could have left at the time, if Cook was correct. Here, then, were Redpath, Kagi, Realf and Hinton, four of the five reporters named in his testimony,—Redpath, a confessed revolutionist and indorser of the Harper's Ferry raid; Kagi, an actor in the fight; Realf, Secretary of State of the Provisional Government; and Hinton, who was sent for, but could not leave Kansas at the time. The other, Mr. Phillips, had denied all knowledge of such designs and the truth of Mr. Redpath's statements to him. As between Redpath and Phillips, he thought the latter decidedly the more truthful, and he was willing to give him credit accordingly. After a brief allusion to the movements of Brown, Col Forbes, Kagi, and others in 1857, the Governor went on to ask if these writers attempted to build up and pull down men by misrepresentation? As an instance of the former, said he, let any man who was in Lawrence at the time read the account of the marching of 2,800 men upon the town, in September, 1856, as it appears in the life of John Brown. In order to make Capt. Brown a hero, the facts are so perverted, that no man who was present would dream that the writer was describing the scenes of that day. Scarcely a truth is told in the whole account; yet John Brown is made a god. He was not in command, as his biographer would have us infer, but Maj. Abbott was, and Geo. W. Deitzler was the first to propose, and volunteered to meet the horsemen of the enemy, while Brown remained in town.

As a still better instance of writing men up and down, see the *Crusader of Freedom*. At one time, while Mr. Lane was in their service, according to Redpath's statements, Mr. Redpath, the editor, was writing General Lane up, and no man conversant with the facts of Lane's career in Kansas, believed scarcely a word said in his praise. On the other hand, when Lane had backed down, according to Redpath, and he had turned against him, no friend of Lane believes what he said in attempting to destroy him.

He then read from the *Crusader*, of May 17, 1859, a chapter of the most dirty epithets ever applied to any man; so thick were they laid on that any one must feel at least *smutty* to repeat them, after which he resumed:

I might quote enough for a volume larger than the life of John Brown, from the writings of these men since the Grasshopper Falls Convention, in 1857, of libels against some of the best and most efficient Free State men, and ruthless laudations of others, and especially of themselves; but I have said enough upon this head. If there has been no method or design in all this, it certainly looks very much like it.

My testimony relating to Gen. Lane was simply what I heard him say, or what Col. Leonhardt and Redpath said of him. For the truth of the first I will refer to the following letter:

LAWRENCE, March 12, 1860.

Hon. C. Robinson—*Dear Sir*: In reply to your note of this date, referring to the numerous criticisms upon the newspaper reports of your evidence before the Senate Investigating Committee, I would say that, while I deplore the personal controversy that some are seeking to engender in consequence of the affair, I am free to say—since the matter has become in part a question of veracity between yourself and Gen. Lane, as to what you heard him say at the time referred to in your testimony—that I heard him make a statement similar to the one you ascribe to him on the same occasion. I make this avowal, not with any design to betray the secrets of the old Free-State Party, but as a matter of justice, since the evidence is already before the country.

I am yours, very respectfully,
WM HUTCHINSON,
LYMAN ALLEN.

Mr. Leonhardt made his statements to several other persons, among whom are Judge Smith and S. C. Smith, as the following will prove:

LAWRENCE, Kansas, March 13, 1860.

Gov. C. Robinson—*Dear Sir*: In answer to your note of this date, I would say that Mr. Leonhardt made similar statements in my presence to those in your testimony, as reported in the Lawrence *Republican*.

Yours truly, &c., GEO W. SMITH,
S. C. SMITH.

As Mr. Redpath told me that Gen. Lane would remain in Kansas, hoping to obtain some important political position, and as he evidently now desires his elevation, he has treated him very gingerly in his *Life of John Brown*. On page 196, however, is an item in the journal of one of Brown's sons, which reads as follows: "On the 30th (September, 1857) the writer finishes reading G. Smith's speech, and states that 'efforts were made to raise a fund to send cannon and arms to Lane;' but adds that they proved a failure. This was during the interval of suspense, between the 9th of August and 2d of November; when, as Col. Forbes writes, 'Capt. Brown advocated the acception of his plans and I supported mine of stampedes.' The conclusion arrived at was that he renounced his Harper's Ferry project, and I consented to coöperate in stampedes in Virginia and Maryland instead of the part of the country I indicated as the most suitable."

This discussion was at Tabor, while efforts were being made by them to raise cannon and arms for Lane. They were talking of nothing but insurrections, stampedes or revolutions, and why did they want to arm Gen. Lane, unless he was to coöperate with them in similar movements? Whether this means anything or nothing is immaterial. I vouch for nothing only the truth of what I testified. The orders which he says he had given did not come from any secret society or Committee of which I was a member, but he said he had given them by virtue of his authority as General of the Military Board, and consequently were public property. They were also given after the agreement of Brown and Forbes, and Brown's visit to Kansas in November, 1857.

That Gen. Lane should deny the truth of my testimony "in whole and in part," with a great flourish of trumpets is perfectly in keeping with his past course, and to be expected. He evidently hates truth as a dog, with the hydrophobia, hates water, and is quite as furious at it. When Senator Douglas told him some unwelcome truths he blustered the same way, and pretended to challenge that dignitary; and when G. P. Lowrey told a little truth he challenged him, and when he feared Gov. Denver would test his truthfulness by a resort to what is called a code of honor, he intended, says Mr. Redpath, to have that gentleman put out of the way by assassination; and now, his law-partner is reported to have said, that nothing *but blood* can atone for my testifying to the truth. If what he says of my testimony is true, then I am beneath the notice of any gentleman, and if it is *not* true then the reverse is the case, and there is no code yet enacted by which a gentleman and a blackguard can fight on equal terms.

Gen. Lane, in his letter to the Leavenworth *Register* and other papers, says he is *responsible* for his charge, &c.; which, being interpreted, is supposed to mean that he is willing to fight about it. I have no doubt he could prove my testimony false in that way, if in any, but I think I shall not challenge him until,

1. The Wyandot Constitution shall be amended,
2. Until I believe I am beaten in the use of the tongue or pen
3. Until I have some more evidence than now exists, that Gen. Lane ever could be made to go any further towards a fight than a challenge and its acceptance.
4. Not until I can rid my mind of the conviction that Gen. Lane deliberately planned and executed the murder of Col. Jenkins, and suborned witnesses, one or more, to perjure themselves in his defence; and,
5. Not until I know that Redpath lied when he said, "Gen. Lane intimated to him that if Gov. Denver challenged him, he would have him put out of the way by the secret order known as the Danites."

It is said that in giving my testimony I was guilty of the cowardly assassination of the Free-State cause and party, to which I am indebted for my present position. This is all a mistake. Not one word of my testimony can be construed against the Free-State Party; on the contrary, I fully indorsed that party, with all its action, and it will so appear in the testimony, if ever printed. That party planted itself upon the Constitution and laws of the country, and defended itself against the unconstitutional and illegal attempt of the President of the United States, Stephen A. Douglas, the Democratic Party, the slave power and border ruffians to plant Slavery in Kansas, by striking down the constitutional, organic and natural rights of the people. I told the Committee that we all alike repudiated the bogus Legislature of 1855 and its enactments against a single measure of the Free-State Party. But the Free-State Party is one thing, and certain men who acted for a time with it is quite another thing.

After the people had obtained a full recognition of their right to govern themselves, and even had the possession of the Legislature, it was found that some men who had acted with the Free State party were for playing the same game with the slave power, that that power had played with the people of Kansas. Accordingly, they butted themselves against the Constitution and laws of the country, and some of them brought up at Harper's Ferry, and some this side of there,—but all have failed as the slave power failed in Kansas—as all must fail who assail this Government, whether President, Senators, or parties, until the people are more ripe for revolution than at present. To claim that these men are the Free State Party, is to claim that the barnacles attached to a ship are the ship itself. Their schemes met with no more favor in Kansas than in Virginia, and some of them were as much dissatisfied with the policy adopted by the Free State Party as with the slave code of the South. They regarded the result in Kansas as a failure—an *abortion* was their language.

After the usual travail, and at the *full* time—for this was no abortion—the child was brought forth at Harper's Ferry. It certainly was not a Free State, and what it would have been it is difficult to tell, as it was strangled at its birth. Its *name*, according to Wm. H. Seward, is "sedition and treason,"—and no relation whatever of "*Free Kansas*."

This announcement of these men that the Free State struggle in Kansas has resulted in an abortion, is another evidence of what I have long regarded as the truth—namely, that they have never appreciated the struggle nor the actors engaged in it. The philosophy of the movement they never comprehended, neither did they understand the policy of their party. They never discovered that the coat of arms of the Free State party *was* the *Constitution, the organic act, Justice and equal rights*, and that these sentiments were engraven on the breastplate of every true Free-State soldier, and that it was because they were clad in this armor they triumphed and secured freedom to Kansas, "abortion" though it be. They cannot see how a handful of men in Kansas could withstand the President of the United States, the Democratic Party, and the slave power of the nation, and come off victorious, while another handful of men, equally brave, at Harper's Ferry, had scarcely taken the field before they were annihilated. They cannot comprehend how the breastplate worn by the Free-State men of Kansas should be a more potent weapon than Sharp's rifles or Colt's revolvers, as they have never worn one of the kind themselves. If they would pay a little more attention to the philosophy of mind in connection with civil Government, they would understand something of the principle of action and reaction, when men, whether Pro-Slavery or Free State, butt their heads against the Constitution of their country.

It required a severe struggle before a *non-resistant* even could be allowed to *talk* against that instrument, and it will take at least one more Democratic Administration before it will become fashionable to take up arms against it. Reforms of this nature (if reforms they be) move slowly, and, as John Brown is reported to have said to his worthy friend, "Young men must learn to wait. Patience is the hardest lesson to learn." In view of the result at Harper's Ferry, this advice is well worth remembering by young men of all ages. Looking at matters superficially these revolutionists see only superficial men and actions. Hence they attribute the abortive achievement of Freedom in Kansas to Capt. Brown first, Lane second, themselves third and chiefly, while they are free to admit that Brown never attended any consultations for devisory measures, and that no one considered the counsel of Lane worth seeking; while for themselves, they regard the result of the Free State policy adopted by the party an abortion, and of course contrary to their advice.

With these facts before the country, I am put upon the witness' stand, and sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. I must answer such questions as are decided by the Committee to be relevant, or go to jail for contempt, and remain there during the session of Congress, or during the pleasure of the Senate. What shall I do? Deny these facts? Perjure myself? Refuse to answer, and thus show to the world that I did not dare tell the truth? Some say I should have done one thing, and some another; but as the matter was one in which my conscience and not theirs was concerned, I chose to be my own counsel, and tell simply what I knew to be facts, or what others told me, and which the Committee decided I should tell. What is the effect of my testimony on the Republican party? It simply shows that while there were men acting with that and the Free State Party, in Kansas, who believed in revolutionary movements, after we had our rights conceded to us, their number, according to their own statements, was very limited and their policy was never adopted or approved by the Free State Party. My testimony, so far as it goes, entirely separates the Republican Party of Kansas from any complicity with schemes of these men, schemes which Mr. Seward calls *sedition and treason*. How can such testimony injure the Republican Party of the country or of Kansas? It cannot but, on the contrary, places that party in its true light—a law-observing and constitutional party, opposed to all lawless and revolutionary proceedings.

The Governor then proceeded at great length, showing that the denunciations he receives so freely are of a personal nature, and that he was pursued with a most "infernal spirit." The last half hour of his speech we must omit. He spoke about two hours, when Mr. Phillips followed, and then Gen. Lane closed. Space will not permit us to review their remarks, but at the close of the meeting the same resolutions were adopted as were passed at Lane's previous meeting, *slightly* denouncing Robinson. But as I have said before, the audience was essentially in favor of Lane at the outset, and no matter what Robinson might prove, they were of the same opinion still.

The Douglas County Anti-Slavery Society held a meeting here on the 16th, the day of the last Virginia execution, when appropriate resolutions were adopted, and speeches made by Messrs Thacher, Stearns, Soulé, Smith, Clark, Hutchinson and *others*.

RANDOLPH.

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, March 20, 1860.

A few nights since Gen. Lane spoke in Leavenworth to a large audience, and I see by the papers that his subject was the "Bond Swindle," as he terms it. He repeated his old story, and when he had concluded, among the resolutions passed, was one requesting the New-York *Herald* and *Tribune* to copy.

Now, while that is all proper, it is equally so that the New-York Times should state a few facts simultaneously. In my last letter, I stated that no step could be pointed out in the Bond transaction for which there is not an express statute law. In the Leavenworth meeting, some spoke at length of *four persons* who had received a large proportion of the bonds issued. Those *four persons* were S. N. Eldridge, Chas. Robinson, G. W. Brown and Mrs. Jenkins, the widow of Gaius Jenkins, whom Lane murdered.

Now, these four persons are, beyond all denial, the most vindictive enemies of Lane's to be found in Kansas. He is known to hate each and all of them as but few men are capable of hating. How natural, then, for him to get up a meeting for the purpose of venting his malice, and charging them with the most heinous offences when they are absent and no denial possible. Then, to grudgingly dictate a resolution that New-York papers should circulate the calumny in a sphere where it is still more difficult to know the truth.

Whoever agitates the claim and bond question for such a purpose is no better than a robber of the substance of our suffering thousands—for this reason: Nine-tenths of the claimants, and all the people besides, believe that the General Government should in justice pay all those losses, and that they would do it willingly if these turbulent sore-heads would be quiet. The Territory has recognized the debt as just and honorable, and our Agent, appointed by Gov. Medary, is about starting to Washington for the purpose of presenting the evidence, and urging an appropriation for our indemnity. All is working well with everybody but Lane and his few followers. He thinks he sees here an opportunity to gain an advantage of a personal enemy by an immense public sacrifice. He charges right and left, striking down the hopes of thousands around him, because he hopes to tantalize and traduce Charles Robinson. Without dealing largely in our private affairs, I was anxious to say just enough that when you hear the cry from the overturning of the hay, you may know that "dad's under it."

The people of this County are about to vote on the question of locating the County seat. A warm contest is going on between Lawrence on one side, and the rest of the County on the other.

A gentleman has arrived to-day from a wolf hunt. He left three months ago, traveled south-west below Arkansas River, and has killed 350 wolves, and brought in the skins to day, for which he took $350. A paying business these hard times.

Our Spring wheat is coming up, and the children are gathering wild flowers on the prairies.

RANDOLPH.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 5 and 6, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at the warehouse of Messrs. Rochefort, Skarren & Co., No. 652 Broadway:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—This handsome stock of furniture has been newly made of the best-seasoned materials, and in the superior style and finish for which this house is so favorably known. Also, a quantity of rosewood, oak, mahogany and other veneers; walnut and maple boards and plank. Also, horse, cart and harness. The whole will be sold without reserve, to close the business. Catalogues will be ready in a few days, when they can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., or of Messrs. Rochefort, Skarren & Co., No. 652 Broadway.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.—28 valuable lots on 1st-av., 30th and 31st-sts., inclosed with stone wall and iron railing, being the residence of the late Anson G. Phelps, will be sold without reserve. Valuable house and lot in Waverley-place, title indisputable.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 28, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

1st-av. and 30th-st.—4 lots, northwest corner, with mansion thereon.

1st-av. and 31st-st.—4 lots, southwest corner.

30th-st.—13 lots, N. S., adjoining the above, with brick house and stables thereon.

31st-st.—9 lots, S. S., adjoining the above on the rear, with frame house thereon.

Waverley-place—House and lot, No. 162, near 6th-av.

70 per cent. can remain on mortgage.

JAMES STOKES, Administrator.

Maps of the property and full particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON, LEROY AND HOUSTON STREETS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 29, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Augustus Thomas and Richard J. Larcombe, Executors of Thomas Thomas, deceased:

HOUSTON-ST.—The unexpired term of lease for 21 years from the 1st of May, 1849, of the four lots of ground, with the buildings thereon, on the north side of Houston-st., 347 feet 8 inches west of Avenue B, and known as Nos. 275, 277, 279 and 281 Houston st., being together 74 feet 3 inches by 111 feet.

WASHINGTON AND LEROY STS.—The unexpired term of lease for 21 years from Feb. 21, 1848, of the four lots of ground, with the buildings thereon, on the northeast corner of Washington and Leroy sts., and known as Nos. 509 and 601 Washington-st., and Nos. 137 and 139 Leroy-st., being together about 50 feet in width in front and rear, by about 89 feet in depth.

Further particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF NO. 410 BROADWAY.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, March 29, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF F. E. MATHER, ESQ., REFEREE.

The valuable lot known as No. 410 Broadway, east side, 107 feet 6 inches north of Walker-st., running through to Cortlandt-alley. Lot 26 feet 10 inches in width in front and rear, and 175 feet in depth.

The premises will be sold subject to the unexpired term of a lease for 21 years from May 1, 1843.

The lessee may remove the buildings on said lot within 10 days after the expiration of the lease.

A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage on the premises for a term of years.

For full particulars apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Esq., No. 74 Wall-st., and maps to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

Messrs. SMITH & WOODWARD, Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, TO CLOSE A TRUST, OF NINE VALUABLE LOTS ON 127TH AND 128TH STREETS NEAR 5TH-AV., HARLEM—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

ON 127TH-ST.—Three lots south side of 127th-st., 235 feet west of 5th-av. Each lot 25x99 feet 11 inches.

ON 127TH AND 128TH STS.—Three lots running through from 127th to 128th-st. commencing 385 feet east of 5th av. Each lot 25x99 feet 11 inches. The above lots are a short distance above the Central Park, and near the 5th-av., in the most desirable and improved part of Harlem, and on the grade. The streets are graded, curbstones laid and sidewalks flagged. The lots will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. 70 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st. or E. P. Clark, Esq., No. 128 Broadway, American Exchange Bank Building.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 1ST, 5TH AND MADISON AVS.; WAVERLY PLACE; 21ST, 22D, 30TH AND 31ST STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

1ST-AV., 30TH, AND 31ST STS.—28 valuable lots, with mansion, stables, &c.

WAVERLY-PLACE—No. 162, valuable house and lot.

EAST 21ST-ST.—No. 165, four stories, English basement.

MADISON-AV.—No. 107, first-class house and lot.

34TH-ST.—One lot near Madison-av.

5TH-AV.—No. 5, substantial house.

WEST 22D-ST.—No. 195, handsome house and lot.

Maps and further particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

A. H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE—SOLID ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES IN SATIN—COSTLY OIL PAINTINGS—SOLID SILVER WARE—VELVET CARPETS, &c., &c.

THIS DAY (Wednesday,) March 28, commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, at the elegant five-story residence No. 218 14th-st., west of 8th-av., the whole being the largest and best assortment of really fine furniture offered at auction this season embracing everything to be found in a first-class residence. Catalogues giving a full description of every lot can be had at the house by 8 o'clock this morning. Sale positive, as the family are removing to the country.

L. M. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

SHIP PANAMA AT AUCTION.

L. M. HOFFMAN & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors, the splendid New-York built live oak, iron strapped, coppered and extra copper fastened ship PANAMA, Case, master, as she arrived from China. This very superior ship, built in 1853 by Thomas Collyer, is noted for her beauty of model and great speed; has had within the past six months entirely new masts, spars, rigging and sails and is now in complete order for sea. The ship is 1,139 tons register, carries 1,590 tons California cargo, 1,620 tons China cargo, 1,060 tons dead weight. Inventory at auction room. The ship lies at Pier No. 17 East River, in fine order, and is worthy of attention, as she will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE HOUSES AND LOTS, NOS. 73 AND 75 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 29, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange the two 3-story, high-stoop brick houses and lots, Nos. 73 and 75 West 21st-st., north side, 175 feet west of 6th-av. The houses are each 25x57 feet on parlor floor, and 25x45 on second and third floors, and are furnished with hot and cold water on each story, furnace, speaking-tubes and dumb waiter. Counter cellars cemented. Lots each 25x98 9. Part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON FIFTY NINTH STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 29, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of the estate of John M. Bradhurst and others, four valuable lots on the southerly side of 59th-st., commencing 200 feet west of 1st-av., being each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 4 inches in depth be the same more or less. Terms at sale. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 61 West 15th st., between 5th and 6th avs.: GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Being a complete assortment, viz.: Brussels carpets, parlor suites, in rosewood, an elegant harp, piano-forte, pier glasses, window curtains, chandeliers, oil-paintings, fancy and other chairs, mantel ornaments, rosewood etageres, couches, centre tables, &c.; a complete assortment of bedroom furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, beds, bedding, sheets, &c.; sofa, washstands, mirrors, curtains, clocks, oil-cloth, books, and many other articles, including kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 29 and 30, at 11 o'clock each day, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and fine collection of ancient and modern oil paintings, among which will be found the works of W. H. Beard, Sonntag, G. H. Currie, J. C. Thom, Wm. Hart, Perkins, Carter, Brewerton, W. M. Brown, G. W. Varnold, Tilemans, Michaud, Baulieu, Richards, Wilson, Guilio, Romano, Schalken, Perkins, and others of celebrity.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, On THIS DAY, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 166 1st av., next to the corner of 10th-st., part of the handsome household furniture contained in the above private residence consisting in part of mahogany parlor suites, centre tables, mirrors, etageres, lace curtains, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, bed and bedding, crockery, gas fixtures, glass ware, &c. Also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, AT 3 O'CLOCK precisely, at No. 145 West 24th st., between 7th and 8th avs., New-York City. Handsome rosewood parlor furniture, 7 pieces, in crimson and gold satin brocatelle, mahogany furniture, in hair cloth, rosewood marble top buffet, centre tables, &c., with Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths, and gold-bordered window shades, large French plate pier glass and cornices. This furniture is in excellent order. The house will be open and catalogues ready at 2 o'clock.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WM. WITTERS WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 303 Canal-st., the entire stock of mantillas, millinery and fancy goods in the above store and show rooms, together with counters, shelving, iron safe, desks, tapestry and ingrain carpets, seven large French plate mirrors, lace mantillas, cloth do., feathers, flowers, &c., by order of Molyneux Bell, Assignee.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, March 28, at 10½ o'clock at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a complete assortment of Spring Goods, all of which will be sold without reserve. Catalogues and samples on morning of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VELVET CARPETS, PARLOR SUITES, &c.—F. COLTON will sell on THURSDAY, March 29, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire furniture of house No. 192 East 20th st., near 2d av. Most of the furniture was made by Hutchings to order, and has been in use since May last. More full particulars to-morrow.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL TO-MORROW (THURSDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 85 Nassau-st., the balance of the household furniture, consisting of parlor suites, wardrobes, chamber suites, wash stands, etageres, chairs, rockers, &c., &c. Sale peremptory; goods to be immediately removed. J. W. HUNT will remove on Saturday, March 31, to No. 144 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell, at the Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M., the first-class brown-stone front house, No. 85 Sands-st., Brooklyn; lot 18 4 by 111 feet; house 47 feet, with piazza 7 feet; is four stories, English basement and cellar; built in the best manner and in perfect order; contains 12 rooms, furnished with gas fixtures, inside blinds, marble tiled hall, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c. Has been recently painted and papered throughout. 65 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

THOS. MESSENGER, HARRY MESSENGER } Executors.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st.—Isabella and Catawba Grapevines—800 five year old Isabella and Catawba Grapevines—strong, healthy plants—will bear the year after planting. Also, from 500 to 1,000 one, two and three-year-old—all from the Richmond Hill vineyard, in splendid order. Also, a large variety of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, vines, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 10 Ashland-place, Perry-st., near Greenwich av., the entire furniture of the above three-story house, in first-rate order.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, March 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st.; prime fresh goods. Also, 50 cases boots and shoes partially damaged.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. (store No. 23 Nassau-st.) will give their personal attention (as usual) to the sales of persons removing or declining housekeeping. They will also have regular sales during the season at their store, for the convenience of those who may desire this medium of sale.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD.

FARE $2 TO ALBANY.

On and after MONDAY, March 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 8:30 P. M.

For White Plains, 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.

For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt.

For Dover Plains 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.

For Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M. Express train.

Connect with the New-York Central Railroad.

Returning, will leave:

Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.

White Plains 5 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.

Dover Plains, 6 A. M.

Albany, 11 A. M., 4 10 P. M. Express trains.

The 9:30 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express trains connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroads. Baggage checked for Mail and Express trains corner White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and 1 to 2:40 P. M. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, HIGHLANDS, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c. *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Murray-st., New-York.

Leave Red Bank.	Leave New-York.
Tuesday, M'ch 27..8 A. M.	Tuesday, M'ch 27.12 M.
Wed'day, M'ch 28..8 A. M.	Wed'day, M'ch 28.12½ P. M.
Thursday, M'ch 29..8½ A. M.	Thursday, M'ch 29..1 P. M.
Friday, March 30..9½ A. M.	Friday, March 30..2 P. M.
Saturday, M'ch 31.10½ A. M.	Saturday, M'ch 31. 3 P. M.
Monday, April 2..6½ A. M.	Monday, April 2..3½ P. M.

Stages connect at Red Bank for the above places.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked to 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

EXPRESSES.

TO SAN FRANCISCO IN EIGHT DAYS

BY

THE CENTRAL OVERLAND CALIFORNIA

AND

PIKE'S PEAK EXPRESS COMPANY.

The first courier of the Pony Express will leave the Missouri River on TUESDAY, April 3, at 5 o'clock P. M., and will run regularly weekly thereafter, carrying a Letter mail only. The point of departure on the Missouri River will be in telegraphic connection with the East, and will be announced in due time.

Telegraph messages from all parts of the United States and Canada, in connection with the point of departure, will be received up to 5 o'clock P. M. of the day of leaving, and transmitted over the Placerville and St. Joseph telegraph wire to San Francisco and intermediate points by the connecting express in eight days.

The letter mail will be delivered in San Francisco in ten days from the departure of the Express.

The Express passes through Forts Kearney, Laramie and Bridger, Great Salt Lake City, Camp Floyd, Carson City, the Washoe Silver Mines, Placerville and Sacramento. Letters for Oregon, Washington Territory, British Columbia, the Pacific Mexican ports, Russian Possessions, Sandwich Islands, China, Japan and India will be mailed in San Francisco.

Special Messengers, bearers of letters to connect with the Express of the 3d of April, will receive communications for the courier of that day, at No. 481 10th-st., Washington City, up to 2:45 P. M. on FRIDAY, March 30; and in New-York, at the office of J. B. SIMPSON, Room No. 8 Continental Bank Building, Nassau-st., up to 6:30 A. M. of 31st March.

Full particulars can be obtained on application at the above places and agents of the Company.

WM. H. RUSSELL, President.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Kansas, March, 1860.

Office in New-York—J. B. SIMPSON, Vice-President.

SAMUEL & ALLEN, Agents, St. Louis.

H. J. SPAULDING, Agent, Chicago.

INSURANCE.

REMOVAL.

NEW-AMSTERDAM INSURANCE COMPANY

HAS REMOVED TO

NO. 20 WALL-STREET,

Corner of Nassau-st.

DAVID S. MANNERS, President.

W. H. DUSENBERY, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

DISSOLUTION.

The limited copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., expired on the 29th day of February last, A. H. Throckmorton retiring.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The business of the late firm will be continued at East 28th-st. and 2d-av., under the firm of JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER, where every description of iron work for building purposes will be manufactured.

Entire fronts, iron first-story fronts, wrought and cast iron girders and beams, iron castings, &c.

Also, every description of iron work for ships' use, iron windlasses and winches, windlass purchases, cargo winches, hawser pipes, &c.

Particular attention paid to every description of fine castings.

JAMES L. JACKSON,
PETER H. JACKSON.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1860.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such buildings as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,

NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of

SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,

REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,

BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,

OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON,

ANGLE and T IRONS, WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,

HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "BBH" and STITTS,

HORSE NAIL-RODS—N and OTHER GOOD BRANDS

PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

RAIL ROAD IRON.—SIX HUNDRED TONS OF light weight rail-road iron in store at New-Orleans. Also, 500 tons 50 lb. rails, and 1,000 tons 56 lb. rails ready for delivery from yard, for sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality and at low price, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER

FULTON,

J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to

S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail April 28.

FOR HAVANA.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Leaving every 20 days from each port.

STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY,

R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.

This well-known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 2 o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance.

Freight received on the 31st inst. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 29.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 14.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wed'day, March 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 28.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wedn'day, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'ay, April 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 28th instant.

A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the ASIA, from 10½ to 11½ o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

The ARABIA will sail April 11.

E. CUNARD, No. 3 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship

ADRIATIC,

Capt. JOS. J. COMSTOCK.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,

On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug 25,	TUESDAY, Sept 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.

The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world, for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.

Cabin passage, $130.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., or to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.

Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.

Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 13 Faubourg Montmartre.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., THURSDAY, March 29, at 3 P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $21; Augusta, $17 50 including omnibus fare in Savannah. Baggage checked free to all the above points; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight, 10 cents per foot. Insurance, one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.

The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway,

SAM'L L. MITCHILL & SON.

AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS CO.,

NO. 72 BROADWAY.

PACKAGE EXPRESS twice every week for all parts of Europe *via* Liverpool, also by each French and German Mail Steamer. Samples taken at low rates, and prepayment of freight optional with the sender.

Purchases made at easy commission, and Bills of Exchange in terms to suit on London and Paris.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES VISITING EUROPE.—Facilities for securing responsible couriers and traveling servants. Couriers and Traveling Servants' Society, (composed of respectable men of different nations,) established in 1851, and enrolled according to act of Parliament. "The safest plan is to apply to the Secretary of the Society, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James', London, as all the couriers of that Society are competent and trustworthy."—*Editor Bradshaw's Guide.*

EUROPE.—A WELL-EDUCATED PERSON wishes to make an engagement with a party going abroad this Spring, to instruct and attend to children or a lady; speaks English, French and German fluently, and would bind herself for any time agreeable; salary no object; references first class. Address EUROPE, Box No. 143 *Times* Office, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.

The well-known and favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. J. P. SMITH, will (we understand) resume her regular trips to Albany (making the usual landings) about the 1st of April next, leaving New-York MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 7 o'clock A. M., from the foot of Harrison-st. The ARMENIA has been lengthened 18 feet and thoroughly overhauled and refitted in the best manner, and will be the most pleasant and commodious boat ever run upon this route. Her speed is greatly increased and she will probably make her trip in about 7 hours from this City to Albany. She is considered the fastest boat in the world.

HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Saturday, March 24.

TIME TABLE:

Leave Harlem at 7.55, 9, 10 20, 11.50 A. M.; 2.15, 4, 5, 6.05 P. M.

Leave Fordham at 7.15, 9 35, 11 A. M.; 3 P. M.

Leave High Bridge at 7.30, 8 35, 9.55, 11.20 A. M.; 12 35, 3.20, 4 30, 5 40 P. M.

Connecting with steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE, and the 3d-av. cars to and from New-York.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

The boats of this line will run hourly and half hourly between Harlem and High Bridge, and not above High Bridge until further notice.

JOHN J. PESINGER, Superintendent.

MARCH, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN, and RED BANK—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Captain H. B. Parker, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, March 22 3 P. M.	Thursday, Mch. 22 7½ A. M.
Friday, March 23...3 P. M.	Friday, March 23...8 A. M.
Saturday, March 24 3½ P. M.	Saturday, March 24..8 A. M.
Tuesday, March 27 7½ A. M.	Monday, March 26.8½ A. M.
Wed'day, Mch 28...8 A. M.	Tuesday, Mch. 27...11 A. M.
Thursday March 29. 8 A. M.	Wed'day, Mch 28...11 A. M.
Friday March 30...9 A. M.	Thursday, Mch 29 11½ A. M.
Saturday, March 31 2 P. M.	Friday, March 30 12½ P. M.
	Monday, April 2...12 M.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER—The steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE daily (Sundays excepted) from Peck-slip, East River, at 4 P. M. These boats have excellent state room accommodations.

Cabin fare $1 50; no charge for berths.

Forward deck passage $1.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., New-York.

D. A. MILLS, Agent.

Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN BY THE steamer TRAVELER, from Peck-slip, Pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and CHAMPION at 8 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,

(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)

No. 47 Water-st.,

Sole Agents for

JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC,

ALEX. SEIGNETTE'S BRANDY,

GRAPELEAF GIN,

DEWDROP GIN.

RARE OLD BRANDIES,

CHOICE MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINES,

FINEST BOURBON & MONONGAHELA WHISKIES,

HAVANA CIGARS,

Constantly on hand and for sale by

S. S. WYCKOFF & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

No. 104 Murray-st.

PORT WINES, OF 1815 AND 1851, IN bottle. Solera Sherry, in bottle, packed in 1-dozen cases; Wm Younger's East India Pale Ale, bottled, in cases; Jameson's Irish Whiskey, in Bond; Bushmill's Irish Whisky, in Bond, for sale by C. E. HABICHT, Agent for Guinness' Stout, No. 127 Pearl-st.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

NEW-YORK,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS,

FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY

AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

AND

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS, &c.,

Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,

No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

ELECTION NOTICE.

OFFICE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, March 19, 1860. }

Notice is hereby given that the annual election will be held at the office of the Company in Jersey City, on Monday, the 2d of April next, for the choice of five Directors, in place of Class No. 5, whose term of service will then expire, and of one Director of Class No. 4, to fill a vacancy. The poll will be open from 1 o'clock until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th inst. until the 2d of April next inclusive.

L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE, NO. 153 BOWERY—Under Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.—At an election for Directors of this Company, held Tuesday, March 13, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

D. B. KEELER,
E. L. WALTON,
GEO J. PRICE,
ISAAC WALTON,
JAS. M. MILLS,
JOHN PALMER,
STEPH. VALENTINE,
WM. DENNISTOUN,
E. D. BROWN,
ROBT M. FIELD,
STEPHEN CUTTER,
D. H. KNAPP,
JAMES HUMES,
JACOB WILSON,
SANFORD MEAD,
JOHN FOSTER,
WM A. CUMMING,
ANDREW M. WHITLOCK,
W. WAKE,
ALEX. McDONALD,
CHAS. PERLEY,
ABM. DENIKE,
NATHAN ASIEL,
JORDAN L. MOTT, JR.,
JOHN L. MOORE,
JOHN H. MORRIS,
JOHN MURPHY,
BRYAN M. CAHIL,
A. T. BRIGGS,
JOSEPH W. DURYEE,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID B. KEELER was unanimously reëlected President.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital..........$150,000
Surplus over..........147,000

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Corporation, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held (in conformity with the requirements of the by-laws of this Company,) on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth (25th) day of April, 1860, at the office of the Company, in the city of Toledo, Ohio, commencing at 12 o'clock M.

FRANKLIN E. WORCESTER, Secretary.

ON SALE—MOBILE CITY EIGHT PER CENT. bonds redeemable in 1885, interest payable in New York semi-annually 1st January and 1st July.

Rochester City 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1873, interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.

Troy City 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1873 interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue, free of charge, Letters of Credit, or Circular Letters of £10 and upwards similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK. No. 1 Third avenue, corner of Seventh-st. }

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS AT the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums, commencing 1st of April.

Bank open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 o'clock, P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, March 19, 1860. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors for the next election, will take place at the Bank on the first Tuesday in April ensuing.

The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock, P. M.

By order. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANK.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums up to $500, and five per cent. on larger sums. A deposit of 10 cents a day for 10½ years, with the interest, amounts to $521 13.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday from 4 to 7 P. M.; 6 per cent. interest on sums from $1 to $500.

JOHN CASTREE, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M. All sums deposited before April 10 will draw interest from the 1st.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.

RICHARD E. BULL, Secretary.

ELECTION.—OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, March 16, 1860. The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, April 2 next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

UNION COMPANY MEETING.—THE SHAREholders of the Union Company are hereby notified to attend a meeting to be held at the office of Messrs. Currie & Woodin, No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, on THURSDAY, April 5, at 4 o'clock, P. M. By order of

CHARLES VAN WYCK, President.

LOAN WANTED UPON IMPROVED PROPERTY in a Western City. Bondsman prompt and responsible; interest is 10 to 12 per cent., payable in the City of New-York, if desired. Address REAL ESTATE, Madison-square Post-office, New York.

9,000.—THIS AMOUNT WANTED ON SECond mortgage, on three parcels of good improved real estate in Brooklyn, with good personal security. Address B. K. S., Box No. 4,075 New-York Post-office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED—FIVE OR SIX thousand dollars, on first-class real estate; any one wishing to loan the above will address A. S., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.—THE TIME FOR receiving the proposals for the coal required for the Public Schools of this City, for the ensuing year, has been extended to TUESDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) for supplying said coal, the quantity being (1,500) fifteen hundred tons, be the same more or less.

The coal must be of the best quality of White Ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, (2,240) twenty-two hundred and forty pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, and the coal be furnished from the mines so named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of 2,240 pounds.

The coal will be inspected and weighed by and delivered under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, said coal to be delivered at the schools when ordered, as follows: two-thirds of the quantity from the 25th day of July to the 1st day of October next, and the remainder as required by the Committee. The contract to be binding until May 25, 1861.

Security for the faithful performance of the contracts will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signature of the proposed sureties.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, and the contract to be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
ROBERT O. GLOVER,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
WM. B. EAGER, JR., } Committee on Supplies.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, March 23, 1860. }

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROposals, directed to "Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector," with the name of the bidder indorsed thereon, and the words "Proposals for cleaning the streets and avenues, &c., of the City of New-York, for the term of five years," will be received at the City Inspector's Office, No. 1 Centre-st., until Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the same will be publicly opened, for cleaning the streets, avenues, lanes and alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers, heads of slips, public lands and places, and the public markets and the limits thereof, to be thoroughly swept and cleaned, and to remove immediately therefrom all dirt, manure, ashes, garbage and rubbish for the term of five years, in compliance with the specifications of article 1 of chapter 23 of the Revised Ordinances of the Corporation of said City, adopted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty thereof, June 20, 1859.

The right to reject any and all proposals or bids received, if deemed to the interest of the Corporation, is hereby reserved.

Blank proposals, estimates and specifications, including form of contract, can be obtained upon application at the City Inspector's Office, No. 1 Centre st.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 7¾.

FIFTY-FIFTH NIGHT!!

and still

INCREASING IN ATTRACTION!!!

NIGHTLY CROWDS

OF

CITIZENS, VISITORS,

AND

STRANGERS

To witness the performance of the

ROMANCE

OF A

POOR YOUNG MAN,

And the following GREAT CAST, including

MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. BROUGHAM,
MR. WALCOT, MR. DYOTT,
MRS. HOEY,
MRS. VERNON, MISS MARY GANNON,
MRS. WALCOT, MISS MORANT,

In their great

ORIGINAL CHARACTERS,

Aided by

MR. YOUNG, MR. PARSLOE, MR. LEVERE, &c., &c.,

EVERY NIGHT.

No free admission except the Press.

Box Book open two weeks in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE

WILL BE CLOSED

TO-NIGHT,

for a preliminary rehearsal of

MR. BOURCICAULT'S NEW IRISH DRAMA

in three acts, which will be produced on

THURSDAY, MARCH 29th 1860.

MISS LAURA KEENE
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON

AS

THE PRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,

in the

COLLEEN BAWN,

N. B.—Secure your seats in advance for any night of the first week.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

LESSEE AND MANAGER..........J. M. NIXON

FOURTH WEEK of

MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 28,

First week of the splendid new Irish Drama,

WILLIE O'REILLY; or, NOT GUILTY!

With truthful Irish scenery, by Gaspard Maeder, amongst which are a beautiful

VIEW OF CORK RIVER AND BLACK ROCK CASTLE;

CARLISLE BRIDGE and SACKVILLE-ST., DUBLIN;

THE COVE OF CORK, QUEENSTOWN.

William O'Reilly..........Mr. Barney Williams.

Mary Moriarty..........Mrs. Barney Williams.

The entertainment will commence with

LAW FOR LADIES.

Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS in five characters.

SATURDAY MATINEE

At the solicitation of the residents of the suburbs and adjoining towns, an extra entertainment will be given

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

Commencing at 2 o'clock,

In which Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear in three pieces.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Between Hester and Canal sts.

THIS EVENING, March 28, 1860.

The performance will commence with

LUCRETIA BORGIA.

To be succeeded by THE YOUNG HEIRESS.

Concluding with

HORSESHOE ROBINSON.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.

JEUDI, 29 MARS, 1860.

LA JOIE DE LA MAISON.

BRUNO LE FILEUR.

LURLINE.—GRAND ROMANTIC OPERA BY WM. VINCENT WALLACE. Just published by WM. HALL & SON.

GRAND CONCERT

AT THE

COOPER INSTITUTE,

SATURDAY EVENING, March 31, 1860.

DODWORTH'S

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT BAND,

Assisted by the following distinguished artists:

Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.

Mr. L. SCHREIBER, Cornet-a-Piston.

Mr. HENRI APPY, Violinist.

Mr. MILLARD, Tenor.

Mr. SAMUEL MEIGS, Baritone.

Tickets admitting a Lady and Gentleman....One Dollar.

Single tickets..........Fifty Cents.

For sale at the principal music stores and at the door on the night of the Concert.

Doors open at 7; concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—P. T. BARNUM, Proprietor and Manager; JOHN GREENWOOD, Jr., Assistant Manager.—In order to effect as complete renovation, redecoration and augmentation, as well as perfect the rehearsals of Mr. Dion Bourcicault's latest production, the Scotch moral drama of JEANIE DEANS; OR, THE HEART OF MID LOTHIAN, the Museum will remain closed for a few days. On the reopening, SATURDAY NEXT, at 1 P. M., those old favorites of the Museum visitors, Mr. C. W. CLARKE and Miss EMILY MESTAYER, will make their reappearance, in addition to the present talented company. The WHAT IS IT? commonly said to be the CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN MAN AND MONKEY, the living SEA LION, the GRIZZLY BEAR, the LEARNED SEAL, &c., may be seen at all business hours. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

GRAND ROMANTIC OPERA LURLINE—by WM. VINCENT WALLACE. The most successful Opera ever played.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

The new Band of the Seventh Regiment will give a GRAND CONCERT OF INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL MUSIC at Plymouth Church, on

THURSDAY EVENING, March 29,

with their entire orchestra of 40 performers, assisted by Miss Maria Brainerd, the celebrated vocalist; Mr. G. S. Atherton, tenor; Mr. Clare W. Beames, Pianist; and other distinguished talent.

Tickets, 50 cents. May be obtained in New-York of J. V. Harriott, No. 33 Wall st., and of Hastings and Wilbur under the Fulton Bank; in Brooklyn, at the Music-stores of Carl Prox and J. E. Lent in Fulton st., and at the Bookstore of W. W. Rose in Atlantic-st.

Full particulars and programmes hereafter.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

COMMEMORATION OF THE

BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON IRVING.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.—The ordinary members' ticket will not be available on this occasion.

Tickets of admission will be issued to MEMBERS ONLY, on application at the Library on and after TUESDAY, March 27, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock. Tickets not called for on or before SATURDAY, March 31, will be at the disposal of the Committee of Arrangements.

LUTHER BRADISH,
JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD, GEORGE FOLSOM,
SAMUEL OSGOOD, GEORGE HENRY MOORE,
Committee of Arrangements.

GUSTAV SATTER'S

GRAND CONCERT,

At

Dodworth's Academy,

March 29, 1860.

Admission, (at the door,) $1.

Doors open at 7.

Concert commences at 8.

THE ORIGINAL AND CELEBRATED GENERAL TOM THUMB,

The smallest man alive, will have the honor of holding his entertainments at HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway, for a short time only, commencing MONDAY, April 2. Two entertainments each day, from 3 to 4½, and 7½ to 9 o'clock. Doors open half an hour in advance. On SATURDAY there will be an extra entertainment, commencing at 12 o'clock, for the accommodation of families and schools living at a distance. He has engaged Senor Oliviera, the great violinist, and C. Schriner, Pianist. Admission: Day entertainment, 25 cents; children under ten years, 13 cents; evening entertainment 15 cents; children under ten years, 10 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents.

WALLACE'S GRAND ROMANTIC OPERA LURLINE—Now performing at Her Majesty's Theatre, London.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, AT NIBLO'S SALOON.

THIS EVENING.

Immense success of George Christy's great comic adaptation of the ever popular

TOODLES,

WITH CAUDLE LECTURES.

Timothy Toodles..........GEO. CHRISTY

BAYTI MINSTRELS.

Underdonk's Hall, No. 463 Grand-st., near Clinton.

Fifth week. Great success. Open every evening.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission 20 cents.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S

MAMMOTH MENAGERIE.

Doors open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., 7 to 9½ P. M.

MONDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

MONDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

LAST WEEK AT PALACE GARDENS.

LAST WEEK AT PALACE GARDENS.

LAST PERFORMANCE.

LAST PERFORMANCE.

SATURDAY NIGHT, March 31.

SATURDAY NIGHT, March 31.

LAST WEEK OF

BANVARD'S MAGNIFICENT PAINTING,

THE ORISON,

At WESTON'S GALLERY, No. 765 Broadway.

Admission Free.

AID FOR THE FATHERLESS.

A FAIR for the benefit of the COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM will be held on the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th insts., at Montague Hall, Court st., (opposite the City Hall,) Brooklyn. Admission, 10 cents. Season tickets, 25 cents. AN EXHIBITION OF THE CHILDREN will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING 28th inst., at the Plymouth Church, when addresses will be delivered by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and THEODORE TILTON, Esq. Admission free. A collection will be taken up.

WHITLOCK'S

FREE GALLERY

OF OIL PAINTINGS,

No. 366 CANAL-ST.

THE OPERA OF LURLINE—BY W. V. WALLACE—Just published and for sale by WM. HALL & SON.

DON'T PERMIT THIS TO LEAVE BEFORE SEEING IT—SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.—Notice the size, 24 by 35 feet—a large house. Explanations at all times. Explanations given by the proprietress and builder. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., in 9th-st., two doors east of Broadway. Admission 25 cents; children 12 cents.

REMOVAL—MRS. WM. MAXWELL, FEMALE Physician, has removed from No. 34 Lispenard-st. to No. 6 Greene-st., two doors from Canal-st.

LECTURES.

REV. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS

WILL PREACH

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK except Saturday,

In Rev. Dr. McElroy's Church, 14th-st., near 6th-av.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE COURSE.—The sixth and last of the Tabernacle Lectures will be delivered by HENRY WARD BEECHER, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 29, at 8 o'clock, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle (Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett's.) Subject—*How to Save the Union!*

LECTURES AT THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE.

AT UNION-SQUARE LECTURE-ROOM. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER will close his course in the French language on THURSDAY, March 29. Subject—*The French Modern Historians, especially MM. Thiers, Guizot, Michelet.*

AT FIFTH-AVENUE PAINTING GALLERY. Prof. HENRY B. SMITH, D. D., on "Aesthetics," TUESDAY and THURSDAY, from April 5, at 1½ o'clock. Subjects—*The Beautiful in the Worlds of Nature, Art and Mind. The Principles of Taste, and their application.*

AT FIFTH-AVENUE. Prof. E. R. PEASLEE, M. D., on "Physiology," MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, from April 9, at 1½ o'clock. Subjects—*The Structure and Functions of the Human Organism. The Laws of Life and Health. The Connection and Reciprocal Influences of the Mind and the Body.*

AT FIFTH-AVENUE GYMNASIUM. Prof. E. E. LANGDON'S class in "Calisthenics," twice a week, after the lectures. Instruction and practice.

Programmes and tickets may be obtained at the Institute in both places. GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

SANITARY LECTURES.

MR. E. Y. ROBBINS

Will give the Third Lecture on *Sanitary Science*,

AT CLINTON HALL,

MONDAY EVENING, March 26.

Tickets 25 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURE ON THE ADULTERATION OF LIQUORS.—By request of the American Temperance Union and others in this City, Dr. HIRAM COX, State Liquor Inspector in Ohio, will deliver a lecture at the Cooper Institute, at 7½ o'clock THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, in which he will give the results of his examinations relative to the present adulterations of liquors and gross frauds in the liquor traffic, endangering and destroying human health and life. Prompt answers will be given to any questions. WM. E. DODGE, Esq., will preside; and, if time admits, several speeches may be made on the subject. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend and learn for themselves. Tickets at the door—25 cents.

WENDELL PHILLIPS WILL DELIVER his celebrated Lecture, the *Lost Arts*, before the Young Men's Christian Union, in Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, on Broadway, near Prince-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, at the door.

WM. W. BADGER, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HYPPOLITE DE GOER and JOSEPH RIFFLARD, Plaintiffs, against JAMES G. AITKEN, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $880 57, with interest on the sum of $554 63 from the 31st day of January, 1860, and on the sum of $325 94 from the 16th day of February, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 16, 1860.

C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Plaintiffs' Att'y.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of March, 1860.—Dated New-York, March 6, 1860.

C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

mh7-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL BURCHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence Third-avenue, corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1860. ISABELLA BURCHILL, Administratrix.

mh21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIJAH B. LOOMIS, late of the City of New York, printer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of W. D. SALISBURY, No. 16 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1860.

WILLIAM D. SALISBURY, CORNELIUS L. EVERITT. } Executors.

jall-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS MASTERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at her residence at the Mansion House, Hicks-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated Jan. 3, 1860. HELAN B. MASTERSON, Executrix.

jall-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES KIRTLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., No. 3 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1859.

WM. CHAUNCEY, LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, JR. } Executors.

o5-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LIPPMAN SAMUELS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 69½ First-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next. Dated New-York, Oct. 18, 1859.

FANNY SAMUELS, Administratrix.

o26—law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, attorney-at-law, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of B. ACKERMAN & BROTHER, No. 154 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of July next. Dated New-York, Jan. 3 1860.

GILBERT F. ACKERMAN, JAMES H. BRUSH, } Executors.

law6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS H. MORRIS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Starr & Ruggles, No. 35 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of April next. Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1859.

5o-law6mW* SIDNEY B. MORSE, Administrator.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK.—EXTENSION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment appointed under the act entitled "An Act to alter the map of the City of New-York by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859, will receive evidence and hear arguments as to the value of the property to be taken for the enlargement of the Central Park, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., from the 2d day of April next to the 18th day of April next (excluding Sundays,) between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., at which time and place all persons interested in the subject are invited to be present.

The property provided to be taken is contained within the following limits and boundaries: Southerly by the southerly side of 106th st., northerly by 110th st., easterly by the 5th-av., and westerly by the 8th-av.

Dated, New-York, March 27, 1860.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER,
HAWLEY D. CLAPP,
RICHARD KELLY, } Commissioners.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 22, 1860.

$500 REWARD.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution of the Common Council, approved by me this day, I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, do hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction, or for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction, of the person or persons who have recently made several attempts to set fire to buildings on 100th st., between 9th and 10th avs., in the City of New-York; said reward to be paid on the certificate of the District Attorney, or the Judge before whom the conviction was had, that the claimant is entitled to said reward; but all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction will be disregarded.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

NOTICE.—THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, also the widows, rich and poor, will call at the Bounty Land office, No. 4 City-hall-place, next to the corner of Chambers-st., to have their claims made for the use of clothing and equipments used in the war of 1812, '13 and '14, by Friday, 30th inst., when this business will be closed. Col. H. RAYMOND, Agent.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—The Trustees of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, have decided to extend the time for receiving tenders on the various works to be done on building the new Plymouth Church until the 18th day of April, at the same hour first named. In the meantime the drawings will remain with the architect, CHARLES DUGGIN, No. 532 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—I WOULD respectfully inform my patrons and friends, that I have sold out all my right, title and interest in and to the coffee and cake saloon No. 19 Beekman-st.

N. B.—Any claims against me will be promptly liquidated at the above premises, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock A. M. THEODORE UDELL.

ALL PERSONS HAVING DEMANDS AGAINST the Hydeville Marble Company are requested to present the same for adjustment at my office, on or before the 1st of April. L. D. COMAN, Receiver, No. 15 William-st.

MACHINERY.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ASHCROFT'S Low Water Detector, for preventing the explosion of steam boilers. Ashcroft's new patent steam gauge, water gauges, whistles, gauge cocks, &c., &c. ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

PORTABLE STEAM AND HOISTING ENGINES, of the manufacture of HITTINGER, COOK & CO., the reputation of which is thoroughly established; all sizes, both vertical and horizontal, for sale by CHARLES W. COPELAND, Sole Agent, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT brushes will find a superior quality of paint brushes, sash brushes, &c., at the brush factory No. 320 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about thirty-five acres, two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.

Also, a farm of about ninety acres, situated on the New-Jersey Railroad, one hour's ride from Jersey City. STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY AT NEW-BRIGHTON FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Containing about one acre and a quarter of land.

The house—which is large and commodious, containing sixteen rooms; also closets, pantries, store-rooms, &c., with gas throughout; surrounded by shrubbery, shade and fruit trees of the finest varieties—is situated on Richmond Terrace, about three minutes' walk from the ferry landing. On the place are a large stable, bathing and out-houses, a well of the finest water, &c. Terms easy. Further particulars given, and plans shown.

ALSO, FOR SALE—A farm of 75 acres, near Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J. House large, double, two-story, and in perfect order; barns, granaries, out-houses, &c., in good order and abundant. Choice fruit and berries. The place is well watered, fenced and drained. The soil is rich and in good condition. Is about a mile and a half from the dépôt.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill, and 19th, 34th and 37th sts.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Lots on 59th, 79th, 84th, 85th, 114th, 116th, 131st and 136th sts., and 2d, 3d and 4th avs.

FOR SALE—Several desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. A. K. FOSTER & CO.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The new 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d-place, lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5¼ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble basins, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story, basement and sub-cellar, brown-stone front house, No. 65 1st-place, 25 by 50 feet—lot 25 by 133 feet, 5¼ inches. Also: The three story, attic, basement and sub-cellar brick house, on the east side of Clinton-st., between President and Carroll sts., 25 by 50 feet—lot 100 feet. These houses are built in a thorough manner, are located in an excellent neighborhood, and have the modern improvements. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—WATER LOTS in Brooklyn, adjoining the Bridge-st. Ferry, 300 feet fronting on the river, and extending back to John-st. These lots are suitable for general storage business, having a good depth of water alongside the bulkhead, and a pier 200 feet in length directly in front. Also other lots, one, two and three blocks back from the river, suitable for manufactories. Apply to ANDREW H. SANDS, No. 2 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 29 West 30th-st., containing all the modern improvements, located between 5th-av. and Broadway; built in 1857. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Can be seen from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., or in the evening from 7 to 9 o'clock. Possession may be had the latter part of April. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

HANDSOME HOUSE, WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE FOR SALE.—The valuable three-story and attic brick house, No. 5 West Washington-place, south side, two doors west of the Square; is 21x41 feet, in complete order, and contains all the modern conveniences; lot 56 feet deep. The above house is in a very desirable location. For terms and further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOUR TENANT houses, (with 2 full lots, 2 front, 2 rear,) located near 10th-av.; also, 240 acres selected land in Iowa; 160 acres in Columbia County, Wisconsin; all free and clear; will be exchanged for a first-class dwelling desirably located in the upper part of the City, or a country residence at New Brighton, Staten Island. Apply to GEO. C. SMALLEY, No. 11 Wall-st., basement.

$4,500.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—cottage brick houses on Penn-st., between Bedford and Lee avs., the most healthy and respectable part of the 19th Ward; they contain 13 rooms, with all modern improvements, water, hot and cold, baths, gas fixtures and heaters complete; convenient to ferries and cars. Also, $2,500 for one 3-story and English basement house, with gas, water, baths, &c. Apply to the owner, on the premises, from 1 to 6 o'clock, P. M. No agents. H. PHILIPS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—The handsome suburban residence of Joseph Van Vleck, Esq., on Walton-av., West Morrisania, ¼ of a mile west of Melrose Station, Harlem Railroad; house 40x40, built in the best manner, and filled in with brick; grounds comprise 22½ lots; land high; fine prospect; good water; no nuisances; location healthy; society select, and place altogether desirable. Apply on the premises, or to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AVENUE, BETWEEN 38th and 39th sts., a large four-story house, 27 feet front and 186 feet deep, fine brown-stone front, with portico stoop; 16-inch party walls, 14 feet below the curb; three large rooms on each floor furnished with the best of all modern improvements. Inquire of E. F. ROGERS on the premises.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NEAR MADISON-square, in 23d-st., a brown-stone English basement house, medium size, with or without handsome furniture. From a cash purchaser will take $17,500, without the furniture. A mortgage for $10,000 can remain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or address Box No. 3,529 Post-office, New-York.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—THE two snug 3-story frame houses and lots Nos. 235 and 237 Livingston-st., near Hanover-place; genteel location, convenient to Fulton-av. cars, are in good order, and contain gas. Ridgewood water. Prices, $3 400 and $3,600. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, New-York, or No. 352 State-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE HANDsome brown-stone English-basement house No. 15 St. Felix-st., (first street below Fort Green-place;) three stories and attic; in complete order, with the modern improvements; convenient to the Fulton or Atlantic-av. cars; must be disposed of soon. Apply to H. SMITH, Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

FOR SALE.—TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—WILL be sold at a bargain, the beautiful four-story brown stone English basement house, (with furniture if desired,) all in perfect order, just painted and papered, and extra well built, with every modern convenience, south side, near 7th-av., being a first-class location and residence. For terms, &c., inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., BEtween 4th and Madison avs., two of the best built four-story stone-front houses in the City, finished with black walnut stairs, rosewood doors, &c. Call and see. Also, two good houses in 39th-st., west of Lexington-av., four-story, stone fronts. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises of ARNOLD & MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and under-cellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner, located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 180 2d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOS. DELAVANTE.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—VERY choice locations, viz.: The three-story Philadelphia brick Nos. 174 and 176 Fort Green-place, (late Canton-st.,) within a few steps of the Fulton-av. cars. Water, gas, &c. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, owner, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A TWO-STORY, attic and basement brick house, with Croton, bath and gas, situated within a block of the corner of Broadway and Grand-st., suitable for a gentleman who desires a residence down town near his business. Inquire at No. 81 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FULL-SIZED DWELLING NO. 190 Washington-st., Brooklyn; or to let furnished complete. Also cottage on Washington-av., near Myrtle av., and No. 104 Ryerson-st. For card of admission apply to JOHN BRAINERD, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, or No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE TWO-STORY AND basement brick houses, with all modern improvements, situated on DeKalb-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of WM. H. HOAG, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front houses in West 35th-st., Nos. 22 and 24, four stories and basement, high stoop, with all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Inquire of W. & J. YOUNG, No. 316 2d-av., or on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A store and dwelling in good order and well located for business, with one acre of land attached, in the town of Eastchester. Apply to WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO., No 218 Front-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—NINE LOTS between 124 and 125th sts., and west side of 4th-av. Price low, and no money wanted if improved. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—ON 61ST-ST., below the 1st-av., a two-story frame house, 20 by 26 feet; lot 20 by 96 feet 6 inches, in a very fine neighborhood. Price, $1,800. Apply at No. 1,005 Broadway, near 27th-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HIGH STOOP HOUSE on Mansfield-place; contains all the modern improvements. Also, a low stoop in the same row; size 20 by 42 feet; near Central Park. Inquire of Mr. FINDLEY, No. 11, on the premises, 51st-st., near 8th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP—No. 191 WEST 22d-st., in good neighborhood; has all modern improvements; 70 per cent can remain on mortgage. Apply to the owner, No. 169 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A BRICK FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 321 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; 18 by 50 feet; lot 100; in perfect order and for sale cheap. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 214 WEST FOURTEENTH-st., a full sized four-story brown-stone front house; lot 25x103. Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.—THREE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on north side 44th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Terms easy. Inquire of RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,180 Broadway.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR COUNTRY houses in all approved and new styles, or made to order complete, perspective views included, as low as $5 each, by J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, 182 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story house and lot No. 82 West Warren-st., between Clinton and Henry sts.; has all the modern conveniences and is in complete order; convenient to South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 2d-av., below 20th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 180 2d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 150 EAST 18TH-ST. will be sold at a very low price on application to T. B. MERRICK, No. 44 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS.

A gentleman leaving the City would dispose of a valuable and well rented piece of property, in a good location for stocks or up-town lots.

Apply or address

J. R. B.,
care of H. N. Fryalt,
No. 8 Fletcher-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT MARBLE BASEment and brick mansion house No. 20 Concord-st., Brooklyn, together with over four lots of ground. House 44 feet front by 55 feet deep, built by day's work under the immediate superintendence of the late owner, has solid oak staircase, and solid mahogany doors on parlor story, strong brick partition walls and cemented cellars. A large green-house is attached well stocked with choice plants. Grounds 55 feet front by 205 feet deep, tastefully laid out as a flower garden. Oil cloths, gas fixtures and parlor pier mirrors sold with the house. Possession given immediately if required. For cards of admission to view the premises apply at the office of BACH'S SONS & CO., Furman-st., near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST PIECE OF ground on this island, comprising about (50) fifty lots, situated on 83d and 84th sts. and Avenue B. On the premises is a double 2-story and attic house, conservatory, grape and green-house, barn, stable, etc.; the garden and grounds are filled with the choicest kinds of fruit trees of every description, and the conservatory and green-houses with the rarest flowers and plants, all in fine order; the property as a whole is beautifully located, and may be easily divided in building lots; accessibility to the City, and its perfect healthfulness, makes it most desirable for a private residence or public institution. For further particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE CHEAP, A THREE-story English basement brick house on Classon-av.; marble mantels, grates, sliding-doors, &c.; house 17x34 ft.; lot 100 ft. If not sold by April 1, will be rented for $200. J. O. HOYT, Mechanics' Bank building, corner Montague and Court sts., Brooklyn; No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT COST—TWO FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses on south side of 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Nos. 54 and 56; size 21 by 50, with all the modern improvements; built by one of our oldest builders. Inquire on premises of D. W. BUCKLEY, or at his residence No. 93 West 27th-st., which is also for sale.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house No. 13 West 34th-st.. 25x65; lot 126.6; finished with all the modern improvements. Also, a stable in the rear, 25x32.6, with entrance from 35th st. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 79 SOUTH 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Terms easy. Apply to G. W. KELSEY, No. 122 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburgh), or to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 214 West 14th-st.; the house is high stoop, and has all the modern improvements. For permit to view the premises, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO 407 4TH-ST., (Albion-place,) right in all respects for a large, genteel family; will be sold at a bargain and terms very easy. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble-front building, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st.; is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes. To let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF 100 ACRES FOR SALE.

This valuable property is situated on the banks of the Raritan River, in the beautiful village of Bound Brook, Somerset County, N. J., 35 miles from New-York City, time 1½ hours.

The house cannot be surpassed in its arrangements, has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. The workmen's cottage and out-buildings are large and liberally arranged; the fences and improvements around the house are neat, showy and substantial; the land lies compactly together; the soil is good and fruitful; the neighborhood first-class and healthy; to be appreciated, it must be looked at. If desired, the stock, implements and house furniture will be sold with the farm. Apply to R. M. WALDUCK, northeast corner 6th-av. and 8th-st.; or to JOHN KAVANAH, No. 778 6th-av., New-York City.

TWO COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE OR RENT—Built in the best style of Tudor Gothic, with double brick walls, marble facings, covered with slate, having ample stables, coach-houses, &c., from the designs of A. J. Davis, Esq., architect, of this City. They are situated on handsome lawns, on Wingah Hills, opposite the residence of the subscriber, about 5 minutes' walk from the New-Rochelle Dépôt, about 45 minutes' ride from the City. They contain 18 rooms, with spacious porches and verandahs, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound. The location is most salubrious, neighborhood select and free from every kind of nuisance, good schools and churches within walking distance. They will be sold or rented to acceptable families, furnished or unfurnished, on moderate terms, as they were built to establish a select neighborhood, rather than for profit. Apply to RICHARD LATHERS, Nos. 33 and 35 Pine-st.

LLEWELLYN PARK, AT ORANGE, N. J. —A tract of 500 acres of land, country residences, in Llewellyn Park, only one hour from New-York, for sale:

Lakewood, picturesque villa, and 5 acres.
Castlewood, a stone mansion, and 5 acres.
Eyrie, Eagle Rock, a rustic cottage, and 10 acres.
A cottage and 1 acre at $5,000; a cottage and 1 acre at $3,000.
A cottage and 5 acres in Eagleton at $8,000.
15 building sites of 5 acres each, in Llewellyn Park.
10 beautiful building sites on Orange Mountain, at $500 per acre. Apply to the proprietor,

L. S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT YONKERS TO LET—Situated on Highland-av., giving a splendid view of the Hudson River; lot extending through to Riverdale-av.; house modern-built, 2½ stories high, in complete order, and partially furnished; the grounds are beautifully laid out; contains 2½ acres, with a large garden and a variety of fruit trees, grapevines, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, asparagus, pie plant, &c., &c.: early potatoes and peas already planted; the carriage-house and stable are very conveniently arranged; the poultry-yard contains 25 choice fowls; two wells, giving a full supply of water; the premises are in charge of a housekeeper, and can be seen any day. Rent $1,000. Apply on the premises, or by note, Box No. 4,068 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm, situated at Rye, Westchester County, two miles N. W. from Rye Dépôt, in an improving and desirable neighborhood, on the White Plains Road. There are 96 acres of land, in orchard, meadow and woodland, a large vegetable garden, well cultivated, and with fruits and flowers in abundance. The buildings are all new, and consist of two dwelling-houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other outbuildings. There are eight head of fine stock, which, with farming implements, fixtures, crops, &c., will be included in the sale of the place, and all at a bargain, if applied for soon, to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN CLAREMONT—NEAR HIGH Bridge, Westchester County, a house with 10 rooms, and carriage-house, and eight City lots; the house is handsomely located, and a healthy location; also, another house with ten rooms and carriage-house, and 10 or 27 City lots, to suit the buyer. To be sold on easy terms; possession given immediately. The steamboats commence running to-morrow to connect with the Harlem boats. This property is located one mile from Melrose Station, one mile from McComb's Dam, and one-quarter of a mile from High Bridge. Inquire of ANDREW WOOLF, on the premises. Also, some plots for sale.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—RIVERSIDE, Formerly the country residence of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Is situated just south and in sight of Pittsfield, Mass. The property consists of a fine house, carriage house, barn, workshop, ice house, &c., and twenty acres of the finest land in the Housatonic Valley. The house is fully furnished, and will be disposed of with or without furniture. The property will be sold low on favorable terms, or exchanged. Property unincumbered. Inquire of CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I., FOR SIX months from June 1, or a year from May 1, a very nicely furnished cottage, pleasantly situated, within ten minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt and steamboat landing. Bath-room on second story; gas throughout. Half an acre of land, in garden and lawn, with shade and fruit trees. For further particulars and terms, address or apply to Dr. JOSEPH H. VEDDER, Flushing, L. I.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF 100 ACRES, suitable for a business man for sale or exchange, two miles from dépôt at City of Rahway, N. J., where access can be had to the City every hour. Location remarkably healthy and pleasant; large house, barns, carriage-house, &c., in good order, and the place in a high state of cultivation; three apple and one peach orchard, quinces, pears, cherries, raspberries, strawberries, &c. Address F. WINDSOR, Rahway, N. J., or apply at DeGraw's Hotel, Rahway.

TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.—A NEAT STORY-and-half house, in Cherry-st., within two minutes' walk of the Junction Station. The house has been fresh papered and painted, has 7 rooms and large basement kitchen, and very convenient for a small family. Possession immediately. Rent $225 to the 1st of April, 1861. Inquire in the store No. 281 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—AT SPUYTEN Duyvil, near the Hudson River Railroad; one hour and ten minutes from Chambers-st.; the place contains 24 acres, including a good garden, with a great variety of fruit trees in full bearing; the house is a gothic cottage, and contains ten rooms, with a bath-room, &c. For particulars inquire of S. CONOVER, Jr., No. 298 Broadway.

TO RENT—A COUNTRY SEAT, CONSISING OF a large and convenient dwelling-house, stable and other out-buildings, large and well cultivated garden, and several acres of land, situated on 3d-av., between 51st and 53d sts., Brooklyn, and adjoining the elegant residence of M. McGrath, Esq. Cars pass in front of the premises every few minutes. Rent $600. Inquire of JOHN KELLUM, No. 179 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A CONVEnient cottage with about 1½ acres in garden; abundance of fruit of all kinds; within three minutes' walk of the dépôt. Also, a cottage with 2 acres; a fine garden; abundance of choice fruit; a beautiful location; fine view of the Hudson; within three-quarters of a mile of the dépôt. Apply to

JOHN A. KENYON, No. 79 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

HOUSE AND FIVE ACRES OF GROUND FOR SALE OR TO LET, LOW.—Large garden, abundance of fruit, fine water, stable, &c., all delightfully situated on the Manor Roads, Staten Island, within fifteen minutes' walk of Factoryville landing. Apply to JOHN J. CLUTE, on that landing, or to DAVID DECKER, No. 85 Whitehall-st.

FOR SALE.—A SMALL COUNTRY PLACE, 2½ miles from Irvington; house, barn and 5 acres of land; variety of fruit; springs; and is offered low, as the owner is removing to Europe. Price $1,800. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE.—Several desirable country residences on the Hudson and East Rivers; also in New-Jersey. CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—STONEHURST.—THE NEW AND elegant residence of the late Wm. D. Cromwell, at Riverdale, on the banks of the Hudson, 15 miles from New-York, or 40 minutes' ride from 31st-st. This property situated in a most respectable, picturesque and perfectly healthy neighborhood, consists of about ten acres of land and a massive stone mansion, 60 feet square, replete with every elegance and convenience of a modern first-class dwelling, containing bath room, billiard-room, laundry—in all 25 rooms—heated throughout with the most approved steam apparatus. There is also a gas-house, a stable and a coach-house on the grounds, all built of cut-stone, in keeping with the house. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and adorned with large forest trees and rare fruits, and contain an extensive and excellent kitchen garden. In fine, the whole comprises every refinement and luxury of a gentleman's residence. The peculiar and unrivaled situation of this property makes it at least one of the most desirable on the Hudson River. Within three minutes of the station, it is out of sight of both dépôt and railroad; it is retired from any thoroughfare, and commands an uninterrupted view of the river from Sing Sing to the Narrows. A large part of the purchase money may remain. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL, No. 86 West-st., or to WM. S. DUKE, No. 3 American Exchange Bank, Cedar st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the dépôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to

THOS B. CODDINGTON,
No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT OLD LYME, CONN.—The house is large, built in the best manner, and in perfect order. Carriage-house, barn and other out-buildings thoroughly built, and conveniently arranged; about 20 acres of land attached. The place is in the village, one mile from the railway station and steamboat landing. Four trains daily to New-York; steamboat every evening. The grounds are laid out handsomely with forest, evergreen and fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Price $8,000. Apply to D. CHADWICK, Lyme, Conn.

FOR SALE—A HIGHLY ORNAMENTAL PLACE at North Orange, N. J., within five minutes' walk of the dépôt, and admirably adapted for the residence of a New-York merchant. The house contains 18 rooms, and is well supplied with gas from works on the premises. The land is something less than four acres, sloping towards the southwest, and laid out tastefully in lawn and garden. There is also a commodious stable and carriage house, and every convenience about the place to make it a pleasant residence, both Summer and Winter. For terms apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

RAVENSWOOD.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, A splendid country seat and City residence combined, in Ravenswood, containing modern improvements; perpetual panoramic views from every room in the house; excellent stable, purest water, choicest fruit. 4 acres, water hot and cold in every room, salt water bath, and every convenience belonging to a gentleman's residence; house 60x45 feet; view of High Bridge, &c.; time 25 minutes. Apply to E. J. POWERS, No. 68 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—ON Long Island Sound, within 15 minutes' ride of the City by the New-Haven Railroad. A large and splendid private house, with out-buildings, including a bowling alley and 15 acres of land, with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. Also, a desirable moderate-size house, situate near the above, with out-buildings and two acres of land. For beauty of scenery, location and healthfulness these places are unequalled. Possession as soon as desired. Address W. H. W., Box No. 342 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH.—A FINE country seat of about 2 acres of land, beautifully situated and near the Washington Head-quarters. Large modern house replete with every convenience, from which there are fine and extensive views of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The grounds are highly embellished: large and beautiful fountain, fruit and ornamental trees, gravel walks, and skirted on four sides with rows of rich evergreens. Price, $10,000. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF HEMPSTEAD, L. I., a two story Cottage, with two two-story wings containing ten rooms, is located on one of the most pleasant streets, and is convenient to churches, markets, stores, schools, Post office and dépôt; is accessible four times a day by railroad. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE PAFF, Senior, Hempstead, Long Island.

TO RENT AT THROG'S NECK—12 MILES from New-York, a large stone house furnished, containing 20 rooms and commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound. Large garden well stocked with fruit; carriage-house, stable, ice-house filled, bath-house, wharf, &c. Lawn of 10 acres well stocked with ornamental trees. Will be rented for the Summer months or the year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence, at South Orange, New Jersey, about three quarters of a mile from the railroad station, together with sixty-three acres of land. This house is built of Westchester marble, in a superior manner, contains about twenty rooms, exclusive of the basement, and has most of the conveniences of a city dwelling.

For further particulars, address Box No. 1867 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—IN FLUSHING, L. I., a neat two-story and attic dwelling, situated in a very healthy location, within a few steps of the new steam-ferry landing, and has a fine water prospect. It contains eight rooms, besides a basement and cellar. The grounds are well-stocked with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. The communications to New-York are hourly, per steamboat and railroad. Apply to GEO. W. PECK. FLUSHING, March 23, 1860.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT NEWBURGH.—A new brick house, pleasantly located on the hill, in the suburbs of the village, within ten minutes' walk from the ferry, built and finished in the most thorough manner; supplied throughout with water; has bath-room, heaters, &c.; lot is 100 feet front by 267 feet deep. Also a large number of desirably-located building lots in Newburgh.

MOSES ELY, No. 237 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 80 acres of land, lying in the town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, about 4 miles from Rhinebeck Station and 2 miles from Stattsburgh. This place has a fine view of the Hudson River and Railroad. It is in good condition, well watered, and has a variety of fruit. For particulars, apply to RICHARD SHULTS, on the premises, or to JAMES BOWERS, of Yonkers.

TO LET.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHed, a short ride from one of the principal stations on the Harlem Railroad, 2½ hours from the City, to let for 6 or 12 months; 2 or 3 acres, partly garden, well laid out with fruit and shade trees; situated in Dutchess county; house contains — rooms besides servants' rooms, and pantry. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR LEASE.—A large double house, with a good stable and about 10 acres of ground, situated on the Bloomingdale Road, between 107th and 108th sts., and adjoining the Woodlawn property; rent $600. For further particulars, apply to Dr. WM. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 9.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres on mountain side and near to dépôt. First-class buildings and improvements, rich soil and abundance of fruit, pure soft-spring water, hot and cold carried through the buildings; grounds well laid out and ornamented with a fine fountain. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT CARMANSVILLE.—House and 6 lots; water and gas complete; good shade, and view of the river; 12 trains a day; 5 minutes' walk from dépôt. Terms easy. Apply to W. H. SILLIMAN, Broadway, corner 28th-st.

FOR SALE AT GENEVA, N. Y.—A VERY DEsirable country seat, containing 8 or 10 acres of land; plenty of fruit, apples, pears, peaches, grapes, &c., &c.; fine large mansion with all necessary out-buildings. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL place on Staten Island, near the Four Corners and the Brewery, with 40 acres, and fine buildings and out-buildings; it is near Factoryville dépôt and Steamboat Landing; possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

SING SING, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A very pleasant and desirable residence, consisting of three acres of land, a house nearly new, containing eight rooms, barn, out-houses, choice fruits, &c. This is a rare opportunity to purchase a beautiful place low. Price, $2,500. Address S. D., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, with 20, 40, or 60 acres, at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in Elizabethan style, well finished, on an elevated site, with handsome lawn, ornamented with walks, old forest trees, and evergreen. There is also a large garden, fish-pond, carriage-house and stables. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

PEEKSKILL REAL ESTATE.—J. B. MILLS, Civil Engineer, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Peekskill, offers for sale desirable country residences, villa sites, farms and good village residences and property. Refer to Judge Nelson, George P. Nelson, Esq., No. 70 Wall-st., Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn.

TO LET—A VERY FINE HOUSE AT MOUNT Vernon, with 14 rooms, in excellent condition; half an acre of ground attached; fine location and prospect. Call on JNO. STEVENS, Mount Vernon, or inquire of G. BUSHNELL, No. 413 4th-av., New-York City.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A family mansion with seven acres of land, at Saugerties, on the Hudson. Picturesque and healthy situation, gardens, lake, boating and fishing. Terms easy. Apply to

CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA—RENTS from $150 to $700; steamboat *Mattano* leaves Fulton Market-slip at 9 o'clock, A. M., 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M. For particulars, apply to R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st., or to R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria.

TO LET—THE PREMISES NOW OCCUPIED BY L. Silliman Ives, Esq., situated on the Hudson River near Manhattanville, and within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt. Apply to A. J. SMITH, No. 65 Chatham-st.

TO LET—AN EXCELLENT HOUSE, WITH MODern improvements complete, on the east side of Staten Island, near a landing, containing 13 rooms; healthy and agreeable; a party willing to advance cash for the season or year, will be liberally dealt with. Address H. BELL, Post-office.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF SOUTH ORange, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, two modern-built houses, containing 11 and 12 rooms each. Apply to D. F. BALL, in South Orange, N. J., or to JOY, COE & CO., *Tribune* Building.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A DESIRABLE house, Clove Road, Staten Island, furnished, three-quarters of a mile from the landing, with all modern improvements, good garden and fruit; would be exchanged for a dwelling in the City. Apply to C. C. HATCH, No. 75 Murray-st.

RESIDENCE IN RYE TO LET OR LEASE—A handsome place near the dépôt, large double house, with out-buildings, abundant fruits, shrubbery, &c. and four acres of land. Apply to E. P. WHITEMORE, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RYE, WITHIN a quarter of a mile from dépôt, a country residence with eight bedrooms, parlor, library, carriage-house and stable, and three acres of land. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 10 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Twelve miles from New-York, by Morris and Essex Railroad—a fine country seat. Large modern-built house; contains 18 rooms, marble mantels, grates, cornices, &c; fine coach house and stable, with every convenience; well and cistern water in the house; four acres of beautiful garden land, free from stone; has thirty five bearing apple trees, twenty-five bearing quince, and ten fine large cherry trees; also, currants, raspberries, strawberries, pears, &c. It is beautifully located, one mile from dépôt, on the corner of North Park and Franklin-place, (formerly Dodd-st.) Has a fine view of the mountain, and in full view and near to Springdale Lake, as healthy and desirable a place as there is out of doors. $6,000 can remain for a term of years. For particulars, inquire of A. W. BARNS, No. 144 Chatham-st., or on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—New cottage house with about ¾ acres ground, situated on Linden Hill, overlooking the valley; within 8 minutes' walk of railroad station; furniture can also be rented if desired. Apply to Dr. S. WICKES, Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—40 acres; two miles from White Plains; view of Sound; well supplied with fruit and water. Maps may be seen at ALEX. OSTRANDER'S, No. 61 Wall-st., or S. D. HUMPHREY, White Plains. If not sold, will be let furnished; farming utensils, etc.

BABYLON, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—House with three acres of ground attached, situated near the water; will be sold cheap, or let to good tenant. Apply at No. 11 Front-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY residence, convenient to boat and cars. For particulars, apply to E. RANDEL, No. 146 Clinton-st.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No. 6 Jones-st. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

A. K. FOSTER & CO.
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
No. 11 PINE-ST.,
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ABEL K. FOSTER,
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REAL ESTATE PURCHASED, SOLD, EXCHANGED, leased, or taken charge of, in this City and its vicinity. Particular attention given to property in New-Jersey and on Staten Island.

Money Borrowed and Loaned on Bond and Mortgage. Insurance effected in the best offices, at the lowest rates.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON 21ST-ST., by Gramercy Park, four stories, English basement, brown-stone front, 65 feet deep, unusually well-arranged, and completely and handsomely furnished.

ALSO, STABLE AND COACH-HOUSE, with accommodation for four horses.

ALSO, FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE, beautifully situated on the Sound, at Davenport's Neck, 1½ miles from New-Rochelle station, fifty minutes by New-Haven Railroad from New-York; stone mansion house, 56 feet front, with kitchen extension, coach-house, stable, 7 acres of ground, (more if desired,) fine shade and fruit trees, garden, lawn, bathing, &c. Apply to

CLARKSON N. POTTER, No. 61 Wall-st.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO let cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE house No. 53 10th-st., third door west of 5th-av., with the adjoining lot on the southerly side, laid out as a flower garden, and ornamented with a fountain, fine shrubbery, &c., and giving to the house the great advantage of windows on the side. The house is 28 by 70 feet, and four stories high; furnished with every modern convenience; is in complete order, and beautifully decorated throughout. Can be seen from 11 to 3 o'clock. Apply on the premises, or at No 84 South-st., to HANSON K. CORNING, or SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, (IF DESIRED,) one or two entire, spacious and well-lighted floors of a manufactory, No. 341, situated north side of 25th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., formerly occupied by Messrs. Passavant, Archer & Co., as a foundry. Possession given immediately, if required. Apply to Mr. W. C. SCAFF, (foreman,) at the office of the premises, or at No. 81 John-st., N. Y.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

BROADWAY.—NO. 474 BROADWAY, EAST SIDE, between Grand and Broome sts., is to be altered immediately into a 4-story store. The store will be let for one year. The lofts and basement will be leased. Ready by May 1. For particulars apply to

CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

Our present store, No. 298 Broadway, is also to let for one year.

TO LEASE—SUITABLE FOR A FACTORY, LIME or Coal yards, or any mechanical purpose. The brick buildings covering four lots on South side of 14th-st., 300 feet West of 10th-av., containing a small house, stable, with other buildings, inclosed by a brick wall; also 14 vacant water lots adjacent. Apply to JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st.

TO LET—THE EXTENSIVE PREMISES NOS. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., now used as a piano factory, well lighted and suitable for any business requiring room. Near Broadway and Canal-st. Major THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 178 NINTH-AV., with a good dry basement and vault connected; the store has an iron front, with large plate-glass lights and rolling iron shutters. Location very desirable. Rent moderate. Apply to JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEATLY BUILT three-story brick dwelling-house, very pleasantly located at No. 247 Washington-st., cor. of Johnson-st., opposite St. John's Church and near the ferries. Rent, $650. Inquire of E. KINGSLEY, No. 241 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A FACTORY 46 BY 100, FOUR STORIES and cellar, well lighted, formerly used for a piano-forte factory, situated at Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.; will lease for a term of years. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, railroad companies, shipping, artists, lawyers, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET—FOR TWO YEARS FROM MAY NEXT, a first-class free-stone front dwelling house, in South Brooklyn, with furniture; the house and location very desirable, and rent moderate to the right party. Address HOUSE, Box No. 4,055 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH STEAM power, at Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st. Also, (from May 1,) commodious private stables in 13th-st., near Broadway. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

THREE WORKSHOPS TO LET—EACH 25 feet by 45, with ten windows in each, in rear building No. 208 William-st. House and store No. 204 William-st. to let. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 William-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY house on Dekalb-av., near Tompkins-av., in good order, having been put in thorough repair last October. Has gas and fixtures. Apply to R. J. VANDERVOORT, No. 116 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE THREE-STORY house and lot No. 85 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh; lot, 25 by 200; house, 22 by 36, with an extension; contains 15 rooms; with gas, water, bath-room, &c. Inquire of J. W. BRAINE, No. 169 Pearl-st.

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM AND TWO BEDrooms on 2d floor, basement and pantries, in house No. 263 Madison-st. Can be seen after 10 A. M. Rent, $175.

TO LEASE FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS —The desirable three-story house No. 274 West 24th-st. Rent $650. Can be seen from 1 to 5 P. M. Apply to T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY store No. 349 Pearl-st., next to corner of Frankfort-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling No. 148 Madison-st., between Pike and Market. Inquire of S. F. R. CODDINGTON, No. 67 Broad-st.

TO LET—THE TWO COMMODIOUS STORES, Nos. 330 and 332 Washington-st., suitable for wholesale grocers. Apply to JOHNSON & LAZARUS, No. 110 Front-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND basement cottage house, with bath, range and wash-tubs, pleasantly situated at No. 193 East 21st st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen after 11 A. M.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, high stoop, basement and sub-cellar, with all modern improvements in a first-class neighborhood; rent $1,000. Inquire at No. 80 West 44th-st.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF THE STORE NO. 78 Cedar-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st. Inquire of TRACY IRWIN & CO., No. 234 Broadway; or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—STORE AND CELLAR NO. 872 BROADway, corner of 18th-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—LOFTS AT NO. 195 PEARL-ST., WITH large and pleasant offices. Inquire at No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York City.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET—NO. 91 2d-place, corner of Court-st. Three-story and basement; 20 feet wide. Has water and gas; rent $400. Apply to W. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway, New-York, Office No. 9.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, the second, third and fourth floors of No. 751 Broadway, west side, near Astor-place, undergoing alterations. Rented separately or together. For terms, apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET—AT A BARGAIN, BEING the only desirable rooms (second floor front) in No. 15 William st., next the Corn Exchange Bank, having fine light and ventilation, with immediate possession. Apply to L. D. COMAN, Esq., in back rooms, same floor; or to R. G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

LOFTS, OFFICES, STORE OR YARD TO LET.—Store 20x160 feet, extending from South to Water-st., well lighted; lofts 40x160 feet, well lighted, and adapted for hoop-skirt, sail-makers, cigar or any manufacturing business; rents low. Apply to O. R. INGERSOLL, on the premises, Nos. 243 and 244 South-st., opposite Sectional and Balance Docks.

VACANT LOTS, AND ROOMS WITH power to let or lease. From one to six vacant lots; also, two spacious rooms, 60x35 feet, first and second floors, with or without steam power. The lots for sale, if required. Apply to No. 1 Tompkins-st., corner of Grand.

FOR SALE AND LEASE.—SIXTY-HORSE power engine for sale, with six or ten years' lease of lot, 100 by 200 feet, river front, with dock, well adapted for a foundry and other manufacturing purposes. Apply on the premises, corner of Green and Wayne sts., two blocks from the ferry, Jersey City.

STORE TO LET—IN THE IRON BUILDING No. 256 Canal-st., near Broadway, adjoining the *American Gas Light Journal*.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place. Also, a suite of three offices fronting on 3d-av.; these offices are all heated without extra charge.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE TWO THREE-STORY BRICK houses, Nos. 58 and 62 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.; the location is very good, and the houses have all the improvements and in good order; also, the house No. 35 West 41st st., near Broadway, in good order, and with gas fixtures. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 9 College-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 59 EAST 23d-st., two stories and attic, completely and handsomely furnished, all modern improvements; courtyard in front, and fine yard in rear; to a good tenant, would be leased for one or more years, at $1,500 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 47 West 10th-st., (late Amos,) consisting of two parlors, with pantries between, one room on third floor and basement, with privilege in attic; gas and bath in house; good cellar and beautiful yard; grape vine, grass plot, &c.; rent $300 per year. Apply as above; possession can be had immediately.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—AT FORT Washington, one mile from the High Bridge; has a magnificent view of the Hudson River, and a fine landscape on the East; 12 acres of land, good house and stable; location very select. Further information may be obtained, on application to R. G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE THREE-story brick house, No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway; will be let or leased from May next, and altered to suit any light, respectable business. To be seen from 11 to 2 o'clock by card of admission. Apply to E. M. ATTWATER, from 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 61 West 13th-st., or No. 77 South-st., from 11 to 5 P. M.

TO LET OR TO LEASE—THE STORE AND dwelling-house No. 13 LeRoy-place; also, the building No. 65 and 67 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st. Also for sale, vacant lots on Avenues A and B, and on 17th, 18th, and 19th sts. Apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—WITH USE OF STEAM POWER IF wanted, five lots, partly covered with buildings, in South-st., running through to front, between Jackson and Scammel sts., New York. Apply in the saw-mill adjoining, or to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, New-York.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY PART OF house No. 148 West 20th-st., consisting of four rooms on the second floor, two rooms on the third and the back basement. Rent $300. Apply to ALEXANDER W. MURRAY, Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET—THE FINE LARGE HOUSE, WITH store and basement, whole or part, to suitable tenants; a good location for a boarding-house; house contains 23 rooms, with gas, range, water, &c. Apply on the premises, 62 East Broadway, or at 94 Duane-st., 3d floor.

TO LET—IN CLERMONT-AV., BROOKLYN, near La Fayette-av., a 3-story brown front English basement house, handsomely finished; gas and water in; house 16⅔x44; lot 100 feet deep; Rent $450. Apply to A. M. TREDWELL, No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—ON A LEASE OF THREE YEARS, A three story house, with store and good light basement; both adapted for any respectable business. If not let before a week to one party, will be rented separate. Apply at No. 34 6th-av., near 4th-st. hall door, for one week.

TO LET.—THE FIVE-STORY WAREHOUSES Nos. 28 Broadway, 74, 78, 98 and 100 Greenwich-st., the premises Nos. 25 Washington-st., 32 West-st., and 56 Washington-st.; also, the large new building corner 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, 137 6x46. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—A HANDSOME HOUSE, DELIGHTfully situated near 5th-av. and Union-square, to a private family only. For rent and cards, apply to S. B. BRAGUE, Attorney, No. 229 Broadway, up stairs, or address Box No. 1,300 Post-office.

TO LEASE—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER—Four floors, 25x80, well lighted, and suitable for printing or manufacturing purposes; also, the five-story brick house, No. 184 Water-st. Apply to S. S. BIKER, No. 150 Nassau st.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN NOS. 78 Broadway, 5 and 7 New-st., 68 Wall-st., 4 Hanover-st., 5 and 7 William-st., 1 and 3 William-st., and 3 Bowling Green. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE No. 15 Livingston place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, containing all modern improvements. To be seen from 2 to 4. Ready for occupancy on 1st May next; rent $1,000. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A LARGE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE No. 80 East 15th-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE FINE ENGLISH BASEMENT house No. 146 East 13th-st. Will be put in complete repair. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st. Possession given immediately.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY HOUSE No. 291 2d-av., between 18th and 19th-sts. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., where cards of admission can be obtained.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.—A SUITE of nicely-furnished parlors, on first floor, also a front basement, for an office, and two furnished rooms on upper floors, to be let to gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place and Broadway.

66 FULTON-STREET, CORNER RYDER'S Alley, two upper floors, divided into connecting rooms, to let, whole or separate. Apply on the premises.

FARMS.

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FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID FARM, CONTAINING 75 acres, situated in Westchester County, 18 miles from the City Hall, within one mile of a dépôt, and two miles of six dépôts; suitably divided into plow, meadow and pasture land; has four apple orchards, containing about 400 choice fruit trees, and a great variety of other small fruits; it is well watered, a living stream running on two sides of it; also, well fenced with substantial stone wall, all necessary out-buildings, and dwelling house in good order, and a small house for gardener. Churches of various denominations and also schools in the adjoining villages. For further particulars inquire of HILLMAN & NEARING, No. 96 Chambers-st., or of E. J. HILLMAN, on the premises, 2 miles from New-Rochelle Dépôt, on the New-Haven Railroad, and two miles from Bronxville Dépôt, on the Harlem Railroad.

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